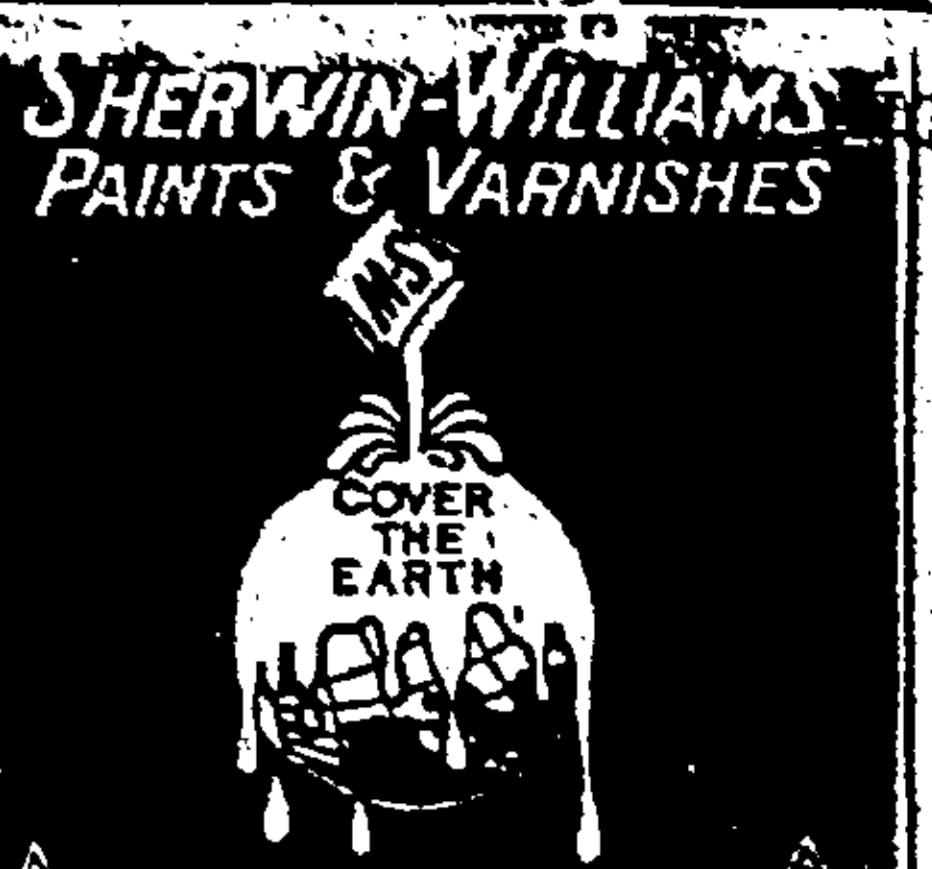


# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

69069 壹拜禮 號六十月英港雙 MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1920.

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\$36 PER ANNUM.



## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### EX-KAISER AND WAR CRIMINALS.

#### THE ALLIES' LATEST NOTES.

London, February 13.

The Supreme Council, meeting at Downing Street, considered the reply to the Dutch Note of January 23. It is understood that the reply will not repeat the demand for the surrender of the ex-Kaiser, but will point out the undesirability of retaining him in Holland, both in the interests of Holland and the peace of Europe.

The Council also considered the German informal reply regarding war criminals. It is understood that Germany has declined to surrender the latter but has offered to try them before a German tribunal. It is expected that the Council's final answer will be drafted this afternoon and immediately telegraphed to Germany.

#### CONTENTS NOT PUBLISHED.

London, February 13.

It is announced that the Supreme Council Notes as regards the ex-Kaiser and other war criminals have been finally settled and are now being forwarded to the Dutch and German Governments respectively.

The contents will not be published until the replies have been received.

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

#### SOME IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

London, February 13.

The second public meeting of the League of Nations Council has opened.

Mr. Balfour, in a brief speech, declared that after the experience of the last few days he looked forward to the future of the Council with the utmost confidence. The businesslike and conciliatory spirit shown demonstrated that the League would be of incalculable value to mankind.

M. Bourgeois submitted a report regarding the Court of International Justice. It was resolved to refer this question to a committee of legal experts, to be discussed at the next meeting.

It was also resolved to refer the question of a permanent organisation to deal with matters relating to transit, waterways, ports and railways to the existing French Commission, and the permanent organisation of health affairs to the existing British Commission.

The Council decided to admit Switzerland as an original member of the League, while permitting Switzerland to retain neutrality in view of her special position.

It was further resolved to convene an International Conference to study means of remedying the financial crisis.

### THE SAAR REGION.

London, February 13.

The Council of the League of Nations, at the second day's sittings in St. James' Palace, settled the organisation of the Saar basin and rejected a request from four German Communes for inclusion of the Saar region on the ground that the Treaty does not empower the Council to make changes of delimitation.

### THE NEXT MEETING.

London, February 13.

The League of Nations Council has closed its sittings. The next meeting will be held in Rome about the middle of March.

### EMPIRE STATISTICS.

#### THE VALUE OF THE CONFERENCE.

London, February 13.

Presiding at a Government luncheon to the delegates of the Imperial Statistical Conference, Sir Auckland Geddes declared that the Government regarded the Conference as most important, because the Cabinet at present had to make decisions affecting the destiny of every part of the Empire in almost complete ignorance of the real position of the Empire. The Government wanted to see the statistical machinery of the Empire placed on a satisfactory basis, enabling it to supply information as present lacking.

### CENTRAL BUREAU NEEDED.

London, February 13.

The Home Secretary presided at a Government dinner to the delegates of the British Empire Statistical Congress. The company included the High Commissioners of New Zealand and South Africa.

The Chairman dwelt on the necessity of establishing a Central Bureau of Statistical Information which would be a clearing house for the Empire. The Government would warmly welcome such a movement. The Conference had done great work and he was satisfied that an International Bureau under the League of Nations would duly arrive.

### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

London, February 13.

During the debate on the address, Sir A. Steel Maitland moved an amendment regretting that the Government's expenditure is so high, thereby causing depreciation of national credit and an increase in the cost of living.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying, contended that high prices were due to world causes. For example, the world's sugar production was short and no sugar was coming from Russia, Germany or Austria, while the United States wanted immensely much more sugar to compensate for loss of alcohol. He believed the National Debt had reached its maximum and that henceforward the movement would be downwards. The next essential would be the funding of the floating debt. He expected that the financial year would end more favourably than anticipated. Revenue was coming in well and the prospects were good. He emphasised that while there was every reason for care there was absolutely no reason for panic.

Sir A. Steel Maitland's amendment was rejected by 188 votes to 44 and the Address was unanimously adopted.

### EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

#### RAFFLES COLLEGE.

Singapore, February 15.

The Raffles College Committee has accepted a promise of a contribution of ten thousand dollars annually for five years by the trustees of the Loke Yew estate and resolved that some portion of the buildings be named after him.

United Engineers have donated twenty-five thousand dollars and the Mohammedan community \$35,550.

(Other Telegrams on Pages 2, and 3.)

### CINEMA ARTISTS IN HONGKONG.

#### TO PRODUCE A GREAT FILM

By the Empress of Russia there arrived this morning a party of artists belonging to the Universal Film Company, that is at present touring the Orient under the direction of Mr. Henry McRae, the Managing Director of the Company. The party is composed of some of the best artists who have specialised in the production of serial films. Miss Marie Walcam the most prominent and famous of the Universal's stars, is touring with the Company. Miss Walcam was selected from among ten or twelve cinema stars to make this trip round the world, producing one of the most elaborate and the most expensive picture ever attempted. It will be an eight five-reel picture, making altogether forty reels. Miss Walcam is surrounded by a company of several artists, headed by Mr. Hyland Tucker, who is the hero of the piece, Mr. Waldsworth Harris, Mr. Otto Lederer, Mr. Charles Limro, Mr. Edward Bernerdy, Mr. Stockton Quincy, Mr. Thomas Govers, Mr. Joseph Wadall, Mrs. Marjorie Wadall, Miss Einer Aried, Mr. William Aldrich and Miss Pegg Aldrich.

The Company has toured the Orient, through Japan, North China, Shanghai and Peking as far as the Great Wall, as well as Manila, and the whole of the Philippine Islands. The Philippine Government supplied the company with a Government boat free of charge and manned by a crew of twenty men. They toured the whole Islands on this boat.

In an interview with a representative of the Telegraph: Mr. Henry McRae, the Managing Director, said: "We have impressed in our story the scenes and active industries of the Philippines. That is our main intention in China as well, namely to photograph the attractive parts of China, together with the active industries and the points of interest. Our picture will be viewed by millions of people all over the globe and appreciated by them. It is the best advertising medium to be secured by any country. In Hongkong we are simply going to photograph points of special interest. We have been received with open arms by every Government because they recognise the fact that this picture will be an asset to their country in having the public interest focussed on the country and in having the eyes of the people seeing the picture focussed on that particular country that is shown in the screen. The object of the picture is to transplant the interest of the beholder to the country that is photographed."

The story of the photoplay is a Chinese one, taken from J. Allan Dunn's book entitled "The Petals of Lao-tyz." It deals with the gold lotus flower. The theme is that several petals of this same golden lotus flower were lost. An old professor finds one and starts out to look for the others. He is determined to find them and secures a clever adventurer in the person of Hyland Tucker, to look for the petals somewhere in the Orient. Miss Walcam, who found one of the petals in China, disposes of it to the professor for \$1,000. She after-

### COMPANY MEETING.

#### HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Electric Company, Limited, was held to-day at the offices of the agents, Messrs. Gibbs Livingston and Co., to confirm special resolutions passed on 28 January to alter the Articles of Association of the Company. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar (Chairman) presided and there were present Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell (Directors), Mr. F. Graham (Manager), Mr. H. J. Gedge (Solicitor to the Company), Messrs. C. H. P. Hay, G. G. N. Tinson, C. Osmund, Yung Sing, L. E. Ozorio, O. Baptista, Leung Yen Po, Leung Wing-sun, To Tso-hing.

The Manager read the notice convening the meeting, after which the Chairman said: "At the extraordinary general meeting held on the 28th January, extraordinary resolutions were passed increasing the Capital of the Company to \$3,000,000 by the creation of 240,000 shares of \$10 each, and adopting new Articles of Association. It is necessary that these should be confirmed, and I have therefore proposed that the following extraordinary Resolution, which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on 28th January 1920, be confirmed as a Special Resolution:—"That the Capital of the Company be increased to Three Million Dollars (\$3,000,000) by the creation of Two Hundred and Forty Thousand (\$40,000) Shares of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing shares in the Company."

This was seconded by Sir Paul Charter and carried unanimously.

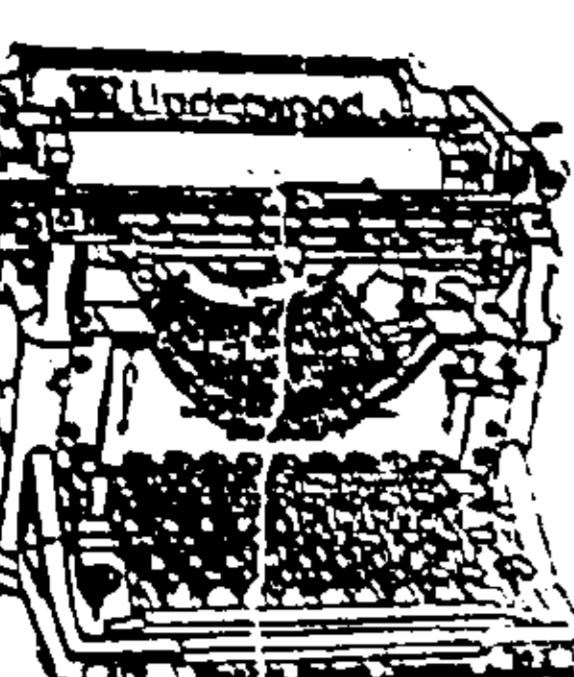
The Chairman said: "Under the old Articles the Company had no power to capitalize the Reserve, but having adopted the New Articles, we can now deal with it. At the meeting held on 28th January, when referring to the increase in capital, I told you that many of our additions to plant and mains of recent years had been paid for out of revenue, and sums placed to Reserve. The Reserve which stands at \$600,000 is therefore undistributed profits spread over several years, and is part of our working capital. Your Directors are of opinion that this should now be capitalized, and distributed among shareholders in the form of bonus shares. Should you adopt the resolution to the effect that the Company has no power to capitalize the Reserve, but having adopted the New Articles, we can now deal with it. 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At the meeting held on 28th January, when referring to the increase in capital

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## SUPREME COUNCIL CONFER.

London, Feb. 12  
The Supreme Council met this morning at No. 10 Downing Street, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Millerand, Signor Nitti and Lord Curzon being present. The discussions were of a general and preliminary character, touching "inter alia" the outstanding questions with Germany and the Turkish question. The conferences are expected to continue for several days and will take up the work of the Supreme Council where it was dropped at Paris and the same course will be followed as at Paris.

Later.  
The Supreme Council sat for six hours to-day. It is believed the meetings in London will last for three weeks. No American representatives attended. The Council considered the question of the surrender of war criminals and a complete agreement was found between the Allies regarding further representations to Germany. The Allied Finance Ministers will shortly meet to discuss European financial problems and report to the Supreme Council. It was decided that Paris shall continue to be the official headquarters of the Conference.

## FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

Washington, Feb. 13  
The American Federation of Labour have entered a political campaign by issuing a statement vigorously denouncing the Congress for failing in its duty by supporting Autocratic Reactionary Policies and strangling every effort made to secure remedial constructive legislations. It announced that twenty-five labour officials, including four women, and headed by Gompers, had been appointed as a National Nonpartisan Political Campaign Committee to mobilize Trade Unionists with the object of electing tried friends of Trade Unionism at the November Primary Elections.

## BOMBAY MILL STRIKE ENDED.

Bombay, Feb. 12  
The Mill Strike has ended and all the mills are working normally.

## HOOVER AND U.S. PRESIDENCY.

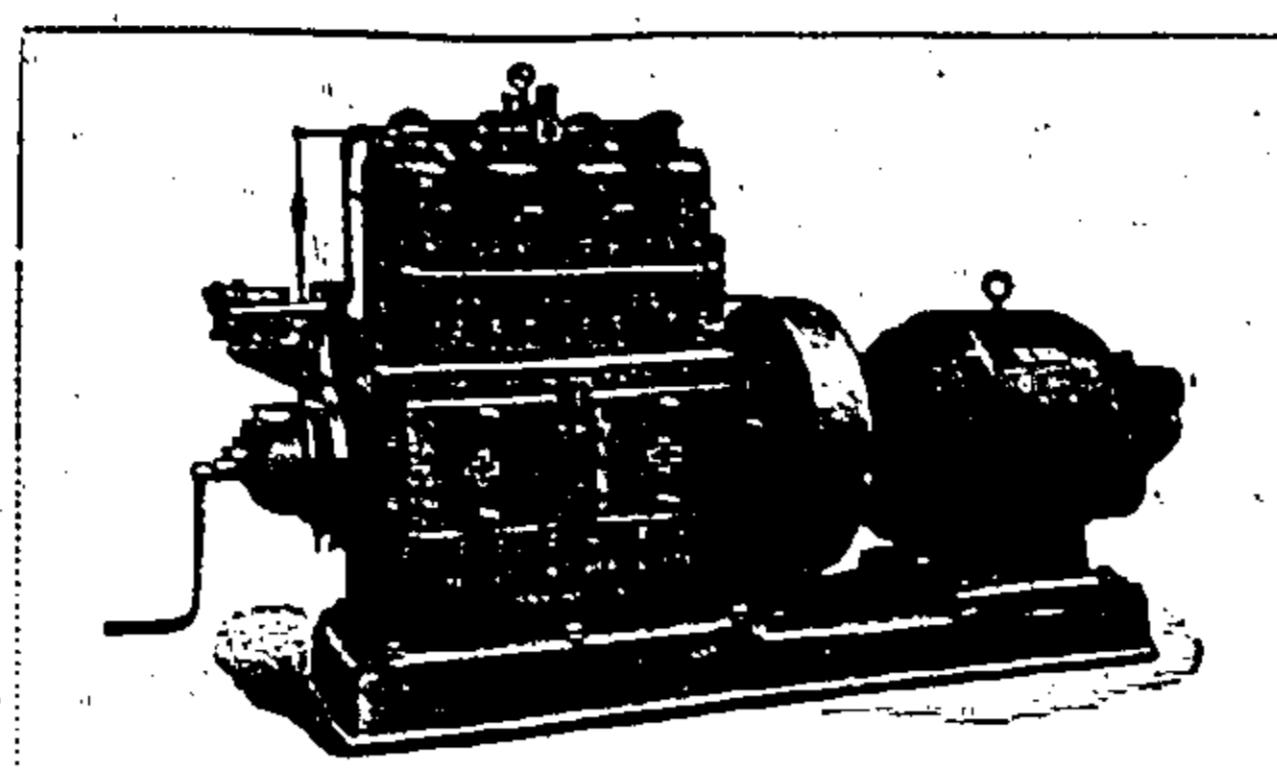
New York, Feb. 12  
Hoover has made a statement that he is not a candidate for the United States Presidency.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

CAPTAIN FRYATT'S SHIP.  
The Belgian Government has offered to give Captain Fryatt's ship, the Brussels, which was declared a lawful prize of Belgium, to the British Government. The offer has been accepted. The future of the Brussels has not yet been decided upon, but it is understood that the intention of the Government is to bring the ship to London, and afterwards to take her to Harwich, where the public will be allowed to view her before she is handed back to the Great Eastern Railway and re-commissioned for service between Harwich and Flushing.

## MISSING SHIP RETURNS.

AFTER 17 DAYS.  
Having been missing since December 2, the five-masted barque France, of Rouen (4,902 tons), arrived in the Firth of Forth recently. She is the largest sailing ship afloat. On December 2 she left the Tyne for Baltimore, carrying a crew of from 50 to 60, and the captain's wife. She was towed by several tugs, which left her when the open sea was reached, except one that was to take her as far as the Lizard. However, a strong gale springing up, the two parted company, and until her arrival nothing more had been seen or heard of the France.

## SUPER AEROPLANE.

The largest and most powerful aeroplane ever built is now under construction by Messrs. Vickers' aviation department for the Air Ministry. The details of its design are a carefully guarded secret, and both the Ministry and the builders declare the whole matter is to be regarded as "entirely confidential." The former also assert that particulars purporting to give engine power and other information are "mere guesses." It is added that already statements have been made in two quarters, one of which declared the number of passengers to be carried will be 50, while the other magnifies the number to 100. While the primary purpose of the new plane is understood to be of a military character, it is reasonably probable, that others of a similar character may later be built for commercial and mailing, and passenger traffic. One statement is to the effect that the Vickers machine will be equipped with six engines, each of 700 h.p.

One-inch BUSINESS CARDS of firms desiring to extend their correspondences, or Trade Cards of DEALERS SEEKING AGENTS can be printed at a cost of £15.00 for each side, including under which may be inserted large advertisements from £2 to £10. A copy of the directory will be sent by parcel post for £2, net cash with order.

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 105 YEARS.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## BOLSHEVIKS ADVANCING.

London, Feb. 12  
An authoritative report states that in North Russia the Reds have concentrated strong forces on the Dvina sector and the situation is causing anxiety. In South Russia the Volunteer resistance on the western sector has collapsed and the Bolsheviks are pushing towards the Donets on a 120 mile front northward from the Black Sea. Against Denikin's success on the Manich river the Bolsheviks are advancing towards the Stavropol and Ekaterinodar-Petrov railway so rapidly as to seriously threaten not only Denikin's right but his communications with the Caspian. The British detachment at Batoam is withdrawing to Constantinople.

## FRANCO-BRITISH ALLIANCE.

Paris, Feb. 11  
Interviewed by the Paris representative of the "Daily Mail" M. Millerand said he is a strong supporter of the closest possible relations between France and Britain, and if he received any encouragement from Mr. Lloyd George nothing would please him more than to undertake full discussion of all outstanding questions. The "Daily Mail" adds that it is understand M. Millerand would like to establish an actual close Franco-British Alliance. French opinion cordially supports him—Havas.

## THE BLACK LIST.

Paris, Feb. 9  
M. Marcilly, the French Charge d'Affairs at Berlin on Saturday night handed to the German Chancellor the list of war offenders claimed by the Allies and the covering letter. Herr Bauer expressed anew his regret at the conduct of Von Lersner, saying he had acted against the instructions of the German Government—Havas.

## TREATY SACRED.

Paris, Feb. 9  
Speaking in the course of a visit to Chalon-sur-Marne M. Poincaré said that discussion of the Treaty signed by the Powers was inadmissible. What had been signed should be sacred to all, the victors and vanquished. The nation who caused the war must bear its consequences—Havas.

## THE TIGER'S TOUR.

Paris, Feb. 9  
M. Clemenceau has arrived in Egypt. He was warmly greeted on arrival at Alexandria by the Governor and many high officers went on board the steamer to welcome him—Havas.

## POLICE AEROPLANES.

Paris, Feb. 11  
The Ambassadors Council rejected the request that Germany and Austria be allowed to keep police aeroplanes. There was hardly any discussion—Havas.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Paris, Feb. 9  
M. Leon Bourgeois has convened the council of the League of Nations to meet in London on Wednesday next during three days—Havas.

## ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

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## WANTED.

WANTED.—Assistant Secretary to Hongkong branch, China Coast Officers' Guild. Must be qualified marine officer. A liberal salary will be offered to suitable man. Apply the Management Committee, 48 Peking Road, Shanghai.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Lady going to England by S.S. Kashgar desirous of obtaining help with infant will give good remuneration for services. Address Box 317 Hongkong Telegraph.

## TO BE LET.

TO LET.—A Godown at Yau-mati. Apply to The Hongkong Land Reclamation Co. Ltd.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## IMPORTANT DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Feb. 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. George Thorne moved an amendment to the Address regretting that the Government had not recognised many of the impracticabilities of the Peace Treaty nor appreciated the grave dangers to the economic position at home and abroad by the delay in restoring settled conditions in Europe and the Near East.

Sir Donald Maclean quoted General Smuts's message in which he said the real work of making peace would only begin after the Treaty was signed and he opined the whole experience of the past month had shown how substantially accurate was General Smuts's estimate of the situation. Sir Donald Maclean appealed to the Government to take a long and statesmanlike view and further to fix the amount of the indemnity. He deprecated the length of the German black list and foreshadowed years of international litigation thereon. He urged there was no hope of a sound economic future for Europe without free trade all round and a start should be made in the new States of Central Europe.

Lord Robert Cecil urged the impracticability of at present undertaking the revision of the Treaty, although some of its terms would have to be revised later. Mentioning Egypt, the Middle East, Mesopotamia and Armenia, he said the situation was profoundly serious chiefly owing to the delay in dealing with the Turkish question. He deprecated further delay and suggested that the League of Nations should publicly debate the Russian situation and also send to Russia two international missions, first to ascertain what was going on there and secondly to define the provisional boundaries of Russia and the border States.

Mr. Balfour, replying, declared that neither the Allied or German experts were able to estimate what Germany could pay ten or fifteen years hence. The Treaty provided that Germany might offer a lump sum within four months. The British Government had always been most anxious to carefully limit its list of war criminals but was not enabled to examine other lists. The British list included nobody who had carried out illegal orders unless he exceeded such orders. He sympathised with the difficult position of M. Clemenceau who approved of the British viewpoint but who was unable to escape the inclusion of persons guilty of individual crimes. Mr. Balfour believed that no colours were too dark to paint a great part Europe but the deplorable situation was not due to the Treaty but was the outcome of the war and the result of applications of the principle of self-determination wherein new States were refusing to co-operate with their neighbours. Mr. Balfour denied that Britain was in anywise responsible for the delayed Turkish peace. He considered the suggested intervention of the League of Nations with regard to Russia of no avail because its leading members had already unsuccessfully tried to discover a solution at the Peace Conference.

Broadly speaking, the reason why Europe lacked so many fundamental necessities at present was because labour produced much less than before the war and credit had been shattered. A great amelioration in the condition of Europe might be possible if the countries which the war had left richer than before (Cheers) fully assisted. Britain's greatest contribution to the solution would be to maintain intact and build up her great industrial system around which the whole security of Europe really revolved.

Mr. Thorne's amendment was rejected by 254 votes to 60.

At question time Mr. Chamberlain announced that the Government had informed the United States that besides 12½ millions sterling voted for the current financial year for the relief of Central Europe the British Government was prepared to contribute a further sum not exceeding half the contribution of the United States and not exceeding ten millions sterling which would be used to provide British foodstuffs, raw materials and other essentials and to pay freights on goods carried in British ships. The Canadian Government had intimated its desire to contribute (Cheers). The Government was confident that other Allied and neutral Governments would co-operate.

## SALE OF WHEAT CROP.

Paris, Feb. 11.  
The French Cabinet yesterday decided that concerning the wheat crop of 1920, the control of sale prices shall be abolished.

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## Guitars

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Also CUTEX.

## THE COLONIAL "DISPENSARY."

Just received from U.S.A. a new shipment of Typewriters—different models—

Inspection cordially invited by

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HOTEL MANSIONS—TOP FLOOR.

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INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY

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TEL. 2877.

## SOUTH POLE BY AIR IN 16 HOURS.

## FRENCH EXPLORER'S VIEW.

The *Echo de Paris* publishes the views of Dr. Charcot, the celebrated Antarctic explorer, on the proposed British attempt to reach the South Pole by aeroplane. Dr. Charcot said that, in his opinion, there was no reason why such a project should not be practicable, as the flight was beset with fewer difficulties than, for example, the crossing of the Atlantic. The distance would, in fact, be only some thousand miles, and an aeroplane should be able to accomplish in sixteen hours the journey which it has hitherto taken months to accomplish.

Dr. Charcot recalled how, on his return from his second expedition in 1910, he heard of Bleriot's crossing of the Channel, and even in those early days dreamed of a conquest of the South Pole by air. Two years later he talked with Vedrines on the possibilities of such an undertaking, but at that time, although Vedrines was only too ready to attempt thefeat, aviation was hardly far enough advanced, and, moreover, such an expedition would have entailed considerable cost. Then came the war, and the idea had to be abandoned.

Dr. Charcot did not know what route the British expedition proposed to follow, but in his opinion the most practicable was that taken by Scott, starting from Ross Bay.

Although the journey would be accomplished in a single flight, Dr. Charcot thought it more likely that it would be "carried out in stages, and laid great stress on the necessity, if any new discoveries were to be made, of a stay in the neighbourhood of the Pole. Otherwise the flight would be a mere *tour de force*, certainly admirable, but the British," said Dr. Charcot, "are too practical to limit themselves to a mere flight."

Dr. Charcot thought that landing should present no difficulties, as the ground was solid, and for the most part level, except for the escarpment that has to be crossed, some 500 miles inland. In case of having to land in the snow, Dr. Charcot said that he had no doubt that the British had prepared for this eventuality, possibly by fitting their machines with skis instead of with wheels.

The one thing to be feared, in the opinion of the explorer, was the frequent violent tempests that rage in that region, and to which Captain Scott fell a victim. Provided that modern aeroplanes were capable of coming through these storms safely, Dr. Charcot saw no reason why the British scheme should not be realisable.

## OFFICER'S TRAGIC DEATH.

## SHOOTS HIMSELF IN THE PRESENCE OF A LADY.

Early one recent morning Captain Charles V. Coombs, of the Canadian General Headquarters, Argyle House, Oxford-street, W., died at St. George's Hospital of a revolver shot wound in the head. It appears that at about midnight the police were called to the Grosvenor Hotel, Victoria, where in his room they found Captain Coombs, clad in his pyjamas, lying with a wound in his right temple.

Dr. Russell Forsbrook, of 48, Lower Belgrave-street, who was called as soon as possible, dressed the injury and the officer was immediately removed to St. George's Hospital.

Enquiries brought to light the fact that Capt. Coombs was forty years old, and for some months past had been living at Clapham. He and two ladies went to the Grosvenor Hotel for lunch. Captain Coombs took a quantity of whisky. The ladies left about 6.30, and before leaving, one of them, a special friend of the Captain, asked him what he was going to do. He replied, "I am going to get absolutely drunk and then pass out." At 9.30 she called him up on the telephone, and asked him how he was getting on, and he said, "I am passing out." Later, she went to the hotel accompanied by her nephew, a boy of twelve, and at 11.30 went to Captain Coombs' room. He was then quite intoxicated, seemed very shaky, and made no reply when asked if he was feeling better. She then told the boy to speak to him, and Captain Coombs said to the lad, "Lavvie, don't touch whisky." He then snatched a revolver from under the pillow and shot himself in the head.

Captain Coombs sailed from Canada in November, 1916, and went to France with the 116th Battalion, with which he remained until the end of the war.

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## Cigars.

Alambra	...	...	...
Excellentes Cigars per box 25	...	...	\$3.95
Bellezas' Cigars per box 60	...	...	3.25
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## TOBACCO.

John Brumfit's Mixture mild in 4 oz tins	...	...	75
John Brumfit's Mixture medium in 4 oz tins	...	...	75
John Brumfit's Mixture full flavored in 4 oz tins	...	...	75
Ardath Special Mixture in 4 oz tins	...	...	80
Ardath Mixture mild and medium in 4 oz tins	...	...	90

## CIGARETTES.

State Express "555" Virginian per tin 50	...	...	80
Winfield plain Virginian per tin 50	...	...	75
Splendo Russian per box 50	...	...	75
Turf High Life Egyptian per tin 50	...	...	\$1.50

A splendid selection of BRUMFIT'S Briar Pipes just arrived \$2.00 &amp; \$2.50 each.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions, which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who are our agents there.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT.**  
 Mrs. Woolley and family tender heartfelt thanks to all friends for the many expressions of sympathy extended to them in their recent sad bereavement and for the beautiful floral tokens sent.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1920.

**THE SILVER SHORTAGE.**

Reuter has supplied us with meagre details as to the measure which the Chancellor of the Exchequer propose to introduce in the House of Commons on the standard of silver coinage in the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire. Whether this statement made by Mr. Chamberlain has in any way caused silver to slump will not be known until Reuter wires us the resume of the weekly silver report of Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co. We are inclined to the view that this intimation by Mr. Chamberlain has caused surprise in the silver market, and produced that weakness in the tone which is reflected by the lower rate. How much credence can be attached to the report that the Mond Company is in receipt of a large contract from the Home Government for the supply of nickel to the Mint is merely a speculation. We are solemnly told by the *National News* that the Government has been driven to this step by the ever-rising price of silver and that "it will be sometime before the change operates."

The soaring price of silver has baffled many economists and hampered trade considerably. Whatever the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we cannot see how he can reduce the fineness of the currency without affecting exchange. Although the question of coinage is a nation's private business, modern conditions of finance are such as to make the interest of different people co-equal. The price of silver is now left practically without regulation and free from the manipulation by Governments. The position is becoming rather serious. What we require is not a high exchange rate of exchange rather than a low rate, but some system in which fluctuations in exchange should be neither great nor frequent, and shall oscillate round a fixed point. In this respect we have so far lost rather than gained. The question of the future of silver possesses not merely a speculative but an eminently practical interest to the whole world. Many hold the view that, however distasteful to the majority of men, and however unwilling we may be to undertake reforms which affect the standard of value, the perpetually recurring evils flowing from a fluctuating silver market cannot and should not be endured for ever and that sooner or later a final solution of the problem must be found. So far we have not been able to discover any permanent remedy for the evils which day by day and year by year press themselves upon our attention. The reported intention of Mr. Chamberlain to introduce a Bill in the House of Commons for reducing the standard of silver coinage is a mere palliative and the patient may any day be called upon to choose between a difficult operation or a life long disease. In economics or politics, the principle that should not be lost sight of is that reforms should be built on sure foundations as also that they should take note of the existing foundations. Any reform proposal should be such as is productive of as little dislocation as possible. Further, in trade economy or Government policy the distant future should not be of academic value. There should be no dislocation of trade. We trust that Mr. Chamberlain will take these points into consideration when making the reform.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, it will be remembered, in November last year passed a resolution urging the Government, in view of the abnormally high cost of silver and the shortage of copper coins, to withdraw from circulation all coins of higher value than the florin, employing, if necessary, five shilling notes to augment the reduced numbers of silver coins remaining in circulation and to use nickel instead of silver for all new coins hereafter required to represent values between a penny and a shilling. Obviously Mr. Chamberlain intends adopting the latter part of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce's suggestion. But, according to Reuter, he intends to go a step further and apply the change to other parts of the Empire. In the absence of details, it is difficult to criticise this intended reform.

**NOTES & COMMENTS.**

**A COMING FIGHT.**

In local boxing circles the news that arrangements have been made for a contest between "Sky" Kerrison and "Iron" Bux has been received with much gratification. The date fixed is the first Saturday in March, and already it is being eagerly awaited. Since Bux left Hongkong, more than one effort has been made to induce him to fulfil an engagement here, but they have all fallen through for one reason or another. Quite recently, however, Bux expressed a desire to try conclusions with Kerrison, and now he will have his chance. Great interest will centre in the meeting of these two men. When he was in Hongkong, Bux was a mere youth, though a fighter of distinct promise. In Manila, he has done no end of "scrapping," and those who know Manila's sporting reputation realise that he has been up against good men. He has been trained in a hard school, and we shall all be interested to see how he has developed. He remembers Kerrison of old, but, if he does not already know it, he will soon learn that the new Kerrison is not the old—he has improved beyond all recognition since pre-war days. We presume the same is true of Bux also, so there is every promise of a really fine contest. We hold no brief for either one or the other, but we do hope that those who see the fight will behave as sportsmen should. We say that because Bux has not always received a fair deal from some of the noisy followers of boxing here. He is a Hongkong boy, after all, and we can afford to forget unpleasantness of the past. Let us give him a good sporting reception. And may the best man win.

**THE TIGER.**

For the ex-Premier of France, at this time of life, to embark on an extensive tour, which is to include India and possibly Japan, is indicative of the wonderful vitality of the man. M. Clemenceau is close on eighty years of age, yet that is the journey on which he has now embarked. The world now knows how, in the hour of France's darkest trial, when the enemy was ruthlessly invading the country, "The Tiger" took the reins of government and held them until the foe was vanquished, having the final satisfaction of bluntly telling the German delegates the nature of the punishment which the Allies had agreed to inflict. During his years of office, M. Clemenceau displayed qualities of real statesmanship and by his energy and determination and infective optimism did much to maintain France's morale through

troubling times. He was the man for the time in France, just as Lloyd George was in our own beloved country. He has well earned a rest from the stern calls of duty, and we know that he will be warmly received wherever he goes. We can only hope that he will come this way. If he does, Hongkong may be counted upon to give him such a welcome as will honour both him and this British Colony as well.

**CHINESE AND EDUCATION.**

If the experience of Queen's College reflects general tendencies, it would appear that the Chinese are taking more and more to education in, to use the words of the Headmaster, the best sense of the term. Mr. Tanner says that whereas a few years ago there was a general tendency by pupils to take up the Commercial course rather than the "Full" course, leading up to Matriculation and the University, to-day the reverse is the case. That would seem to show that there is a growing appreciation of the advantages of a really all-round education of high standard. Did our educational system do nothing but qualify the students for clerkships and the fulfilment of the ordinary routine of business, it would lamentably fail. That is not "education" after all, though many a teacher seems to think it is. The love of learning is a great thing to encourage in a student; it leads to true development. So we are glad to see that the tendency at least in this College is for the students to aim high and not to be content with a mere smattering of business principles. Such a development is a most hopeful sign.

The President of the Board of Trade received the deputation of the week's markets, the chief feature of the week's markets, the arrivals of the various important commodities, the exports, and other commercial items that would be of value to the commercial

**DAY BY DAY.**

**INDIFFERENCE TO PUBLIC OPINION IS AN INDISPENSABLE CONDITION TO WINNING IT.**

*Mrs. Cecil Chesterton.*

Saturday's health return shows no cases of communicable disease.

Mr. Denman Fuller, the organist of St. John's Cathedral, is back again. He arrived on the Empress of Russia.

The Right Reverend Bishop D. Pozzoni left on Saturday for a visit to the New Territories, and expects to be away for about ten days.

A mission will be conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers in the Catholic Cathedral from Sunday, February 29th, till Sunday, March 7th.

We learn that Sergeant Caygill is going to take charge of the Yaumati station from the first of next month after 14 years in the Water Police.

Besides full complements of saloon, second-class and third-class passengers, the Empress of Russia brought in 462 Chinese steerage passengers.

Col. T. A. Robertson returned to the Colony by the Empress of Russia. He has long been on active service in connection with the Siberian campaign.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 31st January, 1920, amounted to 98,436 tons and the sales during the period to 77,108 tons.

Captain G. A. Morse of the China Navigation Company's vessel Luchow, reports that in latitude 11.09 W., long 108.59 E., he passed a drifting buoy, checked white and black with red bars, and marked 3.

Over 80,000 cases of attack were damaged by fire which broke out yesterday in a godown at Yaumati where they were stored. The fire which had secured a good hold before the arrival of the Fire Brigade, was eventually put out; after damage to the extent of \$150,000 had been caused.

**SILK INDUSTRY'S FUTURE.**

**COMPLAINTS OF UNFAIR COMPETITION.**

Sir Auckland Geddes received at the Board of Trade recently a deputation from the Joint Industrial Council for the Silk Industry, with whom he discussed important questions affecting the future of the industry in Great Britain.

The deputation, which was headed by Mr. W. Bromfield, M. P. for Leek, and included Mr. J. F. Farrell (Great Yarmouth), president of the Council, and Messrs. J. Wheeldon and J. Downes (of Macclesfield), pointed out the number of workers in the silk industry in this country had fallen from 150,723 in 1851 to 30,520 in 1907. They laid stress on the fact that the industry was the most skilful of all in the textile trades and urged it was a pity that, whereas the number of workers in Great Britain was falling, the imports of manufactured silk articles from other countries were so considerable.

The most vital factors affecting the industry to-day, the deputation urged, were rates of exchange enabling British markets to buy cheaper from Italy than in the home market and the serious competition by Japan on account of the low price of labour in that country. Japan, it was stated, was now sending to us very large quantities of crepe de Chine, striped spun shirting, and other silk articles which were formerly produced by Great Britain. The British position to-day was satisfactory as regarded orders, but the deputation took a long-range view and claimed equal opportunities with other countries.

The President of the Board of Trade received the deputation of the week's markets, the chief feature of the week's markets, the arrivals of the various important commodities, the exports, and other commercial items that would be of value to the commercial

**CURRENT COIN.**

**(BY "MERCATOR.")**

Trade in the Colony is abominably bad. Owing to the approach of the Chinese New Year there is no disposition on the part of the Chinese merchant to enter into any new transactions. All that he is now bent on is the realisation of his outstanding bills and converting his cargo into cash. As a result, in many commodities there are being offered stocks at a good discount for cash payment. The latter part of the Chinese year has been a particularly bad one. There are so many contributory causes. Business has not been good and the demand for Chinese products, owing to the rising dollar, has made these products very expensive for foreign buyers. From the statistical view point—and by that I mean the sterling value of the exports—it may not appear to be so bad a year, but certainly the movement of the exports of many of China's staple products has been slow and spasmodic.

The idiosyncrasies of the exchange market, to which we were regaled during the week, help to make confusion worse confounded. Such rapid rises and falls in the value of the dollar cannot possibly tend to help business. In a rising market every one anxiously awaits to see how far the dollar will go. The importer withholds his hands in the hope that the next day may witness another advance, when he may advantageously buy from his bank. These quixotic jumps and drops engineer a feeling of topsy-turvydom and as long as this state of affairs continues so long we must expect to find trade at a standstill.

The situation bristles with difficulties. There is no knowing how low or how high the dollar will touch. China, which has all along been a heavy purchaser of the white metal, is to-day content with her stocks of that stuff, and presumably the drop in the value of the silver may be due to the falling off in the demand from China. I expect that the weekly report of the world-famous firm of bullion brokers, Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., will shed some light on this. The money market in Shanghai is reported to be much easier and with cheaper money we should see a drop in the exchange. In Hongkong, conditions are just the reverse, and there is little prospect of any immediate amelioration in the way of cheaper money. A lot of cash is locked up in goods and when these are sold there is every prospect of seeing the market inundated with cash. Accommodation at present is very difficult to obtain. The interest demanded is preposterous.

It is a long lane which knows no turning. Probably with the establishment of the seven banks that are reported to intend opening branches in Hongkong in the near future stringencies in the local market will not be so pronounced, as there will be so many banking institutions to cater to the trade of the Colony and afford facilities to the merchants. Hongkong needs more banks. Some merchants hold the view that with the establishment of so many banks in our midst there would not be enough business for all. I certainly do not think so. The more banks there are in a country, the greater are the chances of a trade expansion.

The Chamber of Commerce publishes fortnightly a Prices Current. These prices, the Chamber has declared to enquirers, are not quite reliable. Surely, the Chamber could do something to improve things. It is a matter of the greatest regret that in such an important port merchants should be made to grope in the dark for reliable statistics and quotations. It is positively a scandal that this state of affairs should be allowed to continue. Cannot something be done to supply something more up-to-date, reliable and useful? There are numerous mercantile firms that would gladly support a weekly publication purporting to give in a concise and accurate manner the happenings in the commercial world of the week, the chief feature of the week's markets, the arrivals of the various important commodities, the exports, and other commercial items that would be of value to the commercial

community. A lot of support would be forthcoming if the right sort of publication were brought out and the right type of man employed to compile it. The Chamber of Commerce fortnightly Prices Current serves no useful purpose, as the Chamber admits the prices are not very accurate.

Could not something be done to bring out a weekly publication. If the Chamber of Commerce are not prepared to embark on a venture of this sort could they not support any private enterprise in the publication of such a weekly commercial journal or induce some one to undertake it, assuring him of the Chamber's backing.

In a conversation that I had a few days ago with Mr. George Anderson, the American Consul-General, Mr. Anderson stressed on the difficulty he experienced in collecting reliable figures of the movements of commodities and quotations on which he could pin his faith. In the absence of such facilities he has to go round, consult merchants and thus glean the information required. Mr. Brett, the Commercial Attaché, also does not rely on the Prices Current Report. Under the present circumstances, the prices are supplied to the Chamber by certain firms, also the arrivals and stocks. It does not require any stretch of imagination to see that the stocks and arrivals cannot be accurate as they are secured from only one source.

We are living in Socialistic days. Socialism is spreading and the fever has caught the Government of India. Who knows, we may witness the Government of Hongkong being run on Socialist lines in the not distant future. The Indian Government has just formulated a scheme whereby a considerable share of the profits of the rice trade should go to the general community. It is novel inasmuch as it has hitherto not been attempted, at any rate in the East. Last year, it appears, India absorbed the greater part of the surplus of Burma rice available for export, and India directed much of the balance to countries having a large Indian population. The Government of India considered that the interests of these consumers outweighed the claims of the Burma producer to make abnormal profits and the Control prices were applied to all exports whether in India or abroad. This year the situation is different as India's requirements are likely to be much smaller and the greater part of the rice surplus of Burma will go to foreign countries. Lord Chelmsford the Viceroy, speaking at the Conference of the India Chambers of Commerce, held in Calcutta, speaking on this subject, said: "It will be necessary for us to keep down internal prices for the interests of our consumers, and like the jinrikisha men in the Far East, to camouflage our bodies by tracing weird patterns on our skins with tattooing needles? I ask these questions (writes a correspondent) because I see that in a much-frequented thoroughfare of Manchester a 'tattoo artist' has hung out his sign and filled the window of his shop with patterns of the wonderful things with which he is prepared to adorn our outer cuticles. As the designs run into the hundreds, one has plenty of choice. It may be, of course, that this 'pioneer of modern tattooing' is merely trying to exploit a practice which, after having largely fallen into disuse except among our sailors and soldiers, has renewed its vigour during the war. It is, by the way, only forty years since our naval and military authorities ceased to mark deserters and men of bad character by tattooing 'D.' or 'B.C.' in big letters upon their bodies.

A large question is prompted by an article in the Lancet discussing a recent address to the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. Can medical science trace the more deadly epidemics which periodically sweep the globe to their source, and tackle them before they wreak evil on a large scale? A prominent American physician, Dr. Flexner, suggests that this should be accomplished, in part at least. He takes the case of the eradication of disease in yellow fever. Medical science scotched yellow fever in its endemic home before it became epidemic. Naturally the question arises out of a discussion on these lines whether a disease like influenza could not be similarly dealt with at birth so to speak. And it is hopeful that on this point the doctors disagree. The problem is to locate a definite epidemic home at all for influenza. Dr. Flexner is pretty dogmatic in insisting that this disease took its origin in a region near the Russian border or Turkestan, and spread along the trade routes. He is emphatic that the "epidemic focus" of influenza is somewhere on the eastern border of Russia, and holds strongly the view that medical science now possesses the resources to clear up a region which "by its inaccessibility and its neglect has every twenty-five or thirty years originated waves of disease spreading the world over."

**SIR DENISON ROSS.**  
 DECLINES HONGKONG UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENT.

A Reuter's message dated February 9th, from London, says: "Sir Denison Ross informs Reuter that he has definitely rejected the offer of the Vice-Chancellorship of Hongkong University."

**TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.**

A well-known American who lives in London has received a letter from one of the sons of the late Theodore Roosevelt announcing that, with his two brothers, he has "embarked" in business. The young man makes no secret that cash is not so plentiful as it promised to be at one time. The new Roosevelt venture is a cheap restaurant scheme to be known as the Paulista Cafe Inc. The late Mr. Roosevelt left an estate worth about £200,000, but the greater part of it was bequeathed to the girls, the Old Roman ex-President maintaining that "a lad who could not make good with £24,000 to start with was not worth troubling about."

A writer in the January number of the *Sunday At Home* insists that every one should keep a diary, even if he only enters a single line a day. "A good and great man whom the writer interviewed mentioned that until the last ten years of his busy and interesting life he had never kept a diary. Most people would live a stronger and brisker life if they would write their biography as they went along. It is good to set down in black and white what we have accomplished in a day, if much, for encouragement. The diary will reveal our life to us. It will also cultivate the memory, make us more systematic, and strengthen our will power, for when we are tired or busy it will need all our determination to drag us to the little volume."

Is the almost disused practice of tattooing to be revived? Are we about to become even as the Lao Pong Dam (Black-Paunch Laos) and the Lao Pong Kao (White Paunch Laos), the two section of the Laos of French Indo-China, who are so differentiated because of the presence or absence of elaborately tattooed patterns covering their bodies from the waist to the knees? Or is the rise in the cost of clothing going to lead some of us to discard our outer garments and, like the jinrikisha men in the Far East, to camouflage our bodies by tracing weird patterns on our skins with tattooing needles? I ask these questions (writes a correspondent) because I see that in a much-frequented thoroughfare of Manchester a "tattoo artist" has hung out his sign and filled the window of his shop with patterns of the wonderful things with which he is prepared to adorn our outer cuticles. As the designs run into the hundreds, one has plenty of choice. It may be, of course, that this "pioneer of modern tattooing" is merely trying to exploit a practice which, after having largely fallen into disuse except among our sailors and soldiers, has renewed its vigour during the war. It is, by the way, only forty years since our naval and military authorities ceased to mark deserters and men of bad character by tattooing "D." or "B.C." in big letters upon their bodies.

A large question is prompted by an article in the Lancet discussing a

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## SATURDAY'S BOXING.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTESTS.

The third programme of boxing contests to be held in Hongkong under the auspices of the Hongkong Boxing Association took place at the Ring, Volunteer Headquarters, on Saturday evening. Despite the fact that the previously advertised main event had to be cancelled and that the evening was one of most inclement weather, a large crowd of boxing enthusiasts were present to witness what proved to be a very enjoyable evening's sport. Among those present were Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, Sir William Rees-Davies, and many other prominent members of the Association. His Excellency the Governor was unable to attend owing to indisposition.

MAS N. V. LEE.

The feature fight of the evening was that between Pte. J. H. Mason, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. Hawkins, and C.E.R.A. Lee, H.M.S. Ambrose, for the Middleweight Championship of the Colony and the *Hongkong Daily Press* belt. This was the first appearance of both men in Hongkong and their fight for the championship was due to the fact that Sgt. Sky Kerrison, the holder, had voluntarily relinquished the title, preferring to contest and hold the Welterweight Championship. Lee entered the ring at 165 lbs., and Mason at 163. The fight proved short, sharp and sweet. In the first round there was a deal of clinching and both men had to be reminded by the referee, (Mr. H. J. Gedge), of the clean break rules. The fighting was slow and it was obvious that the first round was only in the nature of a feeler. In the second round matters got more business like and Mason, showing clever use of both hands to the head, put Lee down for counts of three and nine. Mason took what little punishment he received with confidence and again had Lee to the boards before the gong sounded on a third count of five. It was seen on the opening of the third round that Lee was already getting "groggy," and he was quickly put down with a lovely right to the head for nine. Almost immediately he was down again for five, but on rising was unable to keep his feet and his seconds rather wisely threw in the towel. The fight could in no sense be said to have been spectacular or to have given either man a full chance of showing ability. Mason came in for a big reception, especially when Sir Alexander Duff girded him with the championship belt.

EVANS v. HEWLITT.

Great interest centred in the fight between Peggy Evans, of H.M.S. Hawkins, and Seaman Hewlitt, of H.M.S. Alacrity, who met in a ten-round middleweight contest. The interest was mainly due to the fact that these men had previously met on December 13 when, after having fought for the full distance, the official referee had declared a draw. Evans had a great advantage in height, weight and reach, scaling 168 lbs., Hewlitt turning the scale at 157 lbs. There was a marked difference in style. Evans playing more the waiting game and Hewlitt showing wonderful footwork endeavouring to make openings. In the first round there was heavy punishment on both sides but neither did a great deal of damage. By the time the third

be an over studious regard for clean breaking. In fact Mr. Gedge was heard to tell North that he did not think he was trying.

WEBB v. DECONHART.

Six business like rounds were fought between Seaman Webb, H.M.S. Ambrose (181 lbs.) and Seaman Deconhart, H.M.S. Hawkins (140 lbs.) the decision going to the latter. Webb had to give away a great deal in weight and reach but he was in no sense afraid to sail into his man, continually trying to force openings. Deconhart was quick with his left and often landed heavy blows to the face. Every round was productive of good hard fighting, but Webb, who naturally had to work harder to get to hitting distance, was visibly tired by the time the sixth round was reached. It was a generally expected decision that Mr. W. Logan gave.

SERGEANT v. WILLOUGHBY.

E.R.A. Sergeant, H.M.S. Ambrose (161 lbs.) gained a decision over Seaman Willoughby of H.M.S. Hawkins (156 lbs.) in a six-round middleweight contest. Although Willoughby commenced in good style by leading, Sergeant showed up better right through. Willoughby lost a good deal by adopting the tactics of rush, hit and cover. Sergeant, on the other hand, favouring a more open and scientific game. Willoughby, a well proportioned and muscular youngster, would do well to rely less on brawn and this apparently, was the opinion of the referee, Mr. A. Murdoch. Sergeant was a popular winner.

BUX COMING.

A very interesting announcement was made during the evening to the effect that Iron Bux, of Manila, had accepted an invitation from the Association to meet "Sky" Kerrison in a contest for the Welterweight Championship of the Colony. The fight, which has been provisionally fixed for the first Saturday in March will be one of considerable interest. It is intended to announce further particulars latter.

The usual ringside officials officiated, and the band of the 2nd Batt. Wilts Regt., rendered appreciated selections during intervals.

GERMAN BOUND OVER.

At Old-street Police Court recently Louis Hendle aged 67, a linguist, of Gladsmore-road, South Tottenham, pleaded "Guilty" to having been in unlawful possession of two silver watches. A detective officer mentioned that he was a German subject, but his sons had been fighting for England. Mr. Hornby, defending, said that owing to the case having been reported in the newspapers the prisoner's son, a boy of 19, who was a bakers' collector, had lost his employment. The Magistrate said that was grossly unfair. He should take no account of the defendant's nationality or of a conviction against him 20 years ago. He bound him over to come up for judgment if called upon in 12 months.

FULL-BLOODED PEOPLE.

WHY OTHER PEOPLE LIKE THEM.

We can all call to mind men and women who give such a sense of vitality and strength that they are bound to get on. A woman of this type—full-blooded, plump and bright-eyed—always has a group of admirers round her. A man of the same kind always gets his own way.

The reason is that there is a natural and wholesome tendency in all of us to appreciate health and healthy people—those with vigorous red blood in their veins, instead of thin watery bloodlessness. Often we remark that we envy them their vitality and keen interest in the affairs of life.

There is no need for envy if the bloodless delicate ones will pay attention to health and make good their deficiency of blood.

There is sound advice in the suggestion that all such ailing men and women should begin without delay a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for the reason that these pills make the good red blood of health and give the high spirits, energy and attraction that go with it. If you are pale, anaemic and nervous now, these pills pull you up. The first promising sign will be a natural healthy appetite, then the headaches, feeling of weariness and aching in the limbs will disappear, and your nerves will become steady.

Now is the time to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills. Get a supply from any dealer, or direct and post free one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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## FILLET HADDOCK

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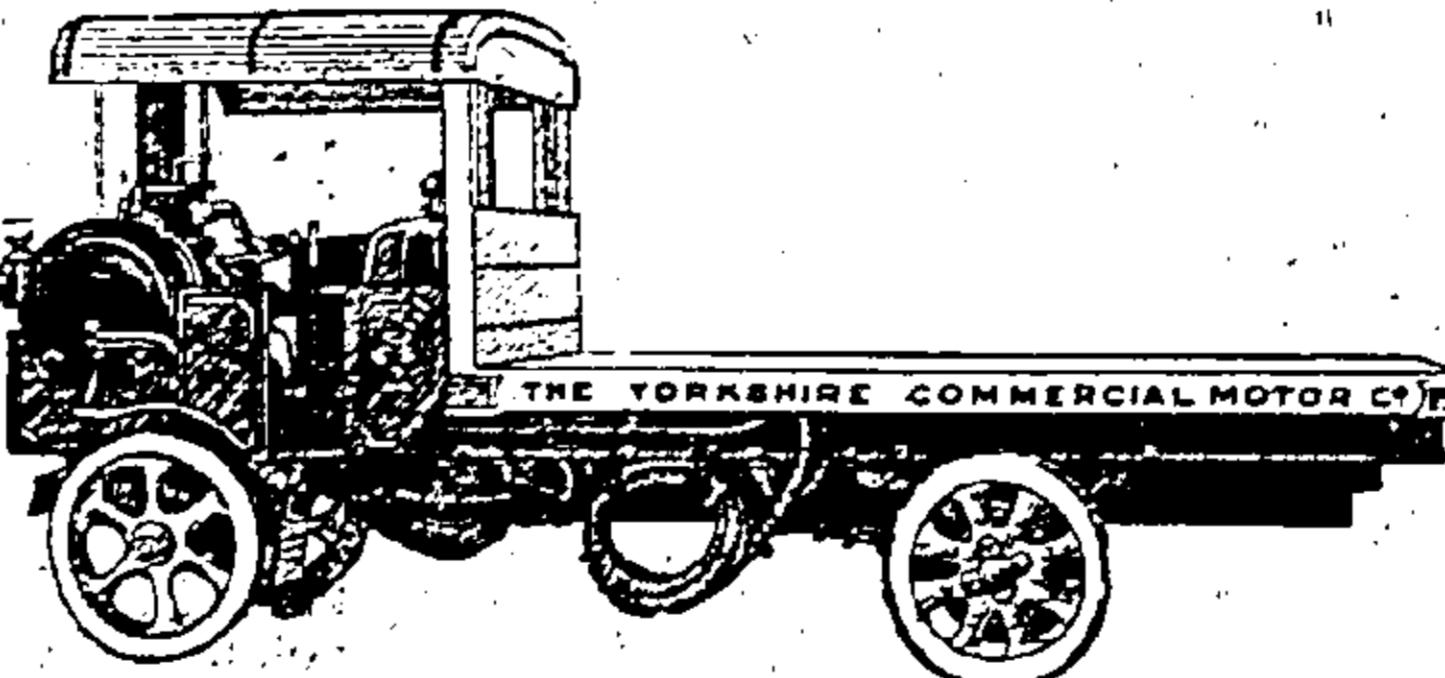
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EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## SAILINGS

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
NAGOYA	7,000	17 Feb. noon.	
DILWARA	5,600	16 Feb. 4 p.m.	Spore, C'bo & Bombay.
ITOLA	5,200	1st Mar.	Colombo & Bombay.
<b>BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)</b>			
MUTTRA	4,600	19th Feb.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
<b>EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)</b>			
EASTERN	4,000	26th Feb.	Sandakan, Thursday Is.
			Cairns, Townsville & Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
<b>SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN.</b>			
ARRATOON A.	4,500	16 Feb. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
* BANCA	6,000	19th Feb.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
DUNERA	5,400	2nd Mar.	Shanghai.

\* Cargo only.

## WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 54" X 22" X 11" will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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SAILINGS

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Monteagle	Mar. 23	Apr. 17
Empress of Japan	Mar. 29	Apr. 19
Empress of Asia	Apr. 8	Apr. 26
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Empress of Japan	May 26	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Monteagle	June 4	June 28
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 5	Aug. 29
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.  
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA 1 Gold Line £100  
EMPEROR OF JAPAN 1 Gold Line £100  
EMPEROR OF ASIA 1 Gold Line £100  
EMPEROR OF CHINA 1 Gold Line £100

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(Telephone 724. Cable address, GACANPAO.)

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For Seattle & Vancouver. For San Francisco.  
"WEST JENA" Late Feb. "COLORADO SPRINGS" 7th Mar.  
"WEST CACTUS" 2nd half Mar.  
"WEST HELIX", "WEST IRON", "DORBLON", "EINOR", "ELKHORN", "WEST SEGORIA", "BRAVECOEUR", "VIRGINIA", "WEST COJET", "DURBLINE", "BATHAWAY", "WEST CASHWAN", "WEST IRMO".  
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KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Sunday, 22nd Feb., at 11 a.m.

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KATORI MARU Thursday, 13th Apr., at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said &amp; Marseilles.

IWO MARU Friday, 20th Feb., at noon.

ATSUTA MARU Friday, 5th Mar., at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez

and Port Said.

DAKAR MARU Beginning of April.

LIVERPOOL &amp; MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez

and Port Said.

CALCUTTA MARU Beginning of March.

TOBA MARU Beginning of April.

MELBOURNE &amp; SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 18th Feb., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 25th Mar., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK &amp; HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San

Francisco, Panama &amp; Colon.

TOTTORI MARU Beginning of March.

HAKATA MARU End of February.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

TOTOMI MARU Beginning of March.

CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

CEYLON MARU Thursday, 26th February.

JAPAN PORTS - Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 21st Feb., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 24th Mar., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

SAGA MARU Thursday, 19th Feb., at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU Thursday, 4th Mar., at 11 a.m.

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TENYO MARU 22,000 11th Mar.

SHINTO MARU 22,000 1st April.

SIBERIA MARU 2,000 1st Apr.

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Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

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\* Dates are approximate with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Steamship Co.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SHIPPING NEWS.

CANTON BUOY MARKING.

Notice is given that the buoy referred to in Notice 152 (to be

known hereafter as the Sha Chung Rock Buoy) is now established as a permanent Aid to Navigation in the Canton District.

The following particulars are given for the information of navigators: - The rock, marked

by the buoy, will be known as the Sha Chung Rock. It is

situated off Messrs. J

## SHIPPING.

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## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Friday, 20th Feb.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"CANADA MARU" ... Wednesday, 3rd March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly services via S'pore.

"INDUS MARU" ... End of Feb.

SAICON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Monday, 16th Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MADRAS MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd Feb.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th Feb.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 6th April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd February.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 26th Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,  
Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 741 and 745

AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILLIPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer. Arrives Hongkong Leaves Hongkong  
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\* CHANGSHA ... 7th March. 12th March.

\* For Sydney only.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares for Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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## S.S. "CAPE MAY"

Middle February.

Via PANAMA.

## S.S. "SACAPORACK"

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## S.S. "HATCHIE"

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## S.S. "WESTERN CROSS"

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OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA"  
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO  
Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

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THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE  
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Wednesday, Feb. 25th.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Wednesday, Mar. 24th.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ...

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels

"WEST SELENE" ... Friday, Feb. 20th.

From H.K. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

"LAKE FIELDING" ... Wednesday, Feb. 25th.

Cargo accepted on through bills of lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

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Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"CROSSKEYS" ... About Feb. 23

"ENDICOTT" ... About Mar. 19

"WHEATLAND" ... Feb. 27

"ELKTON" ... Mar. 30

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"MONTAIGNE" ... About Feb. 19

"ABERCR" ... March 3rd

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

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STEAMER SAILING DATE

"MELVILLE DOLLAR" ... 8th March.

"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... 21st March.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

"TANCRED" ... 18th February.

"WEST HARTS" ... 23rd February.

FOR NEW YORK VIA HAVANNA.

"GRACE DOLLAR" ... 31st January.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada

"Movements subject to change without notice."

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GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

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NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

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AND

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

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Sailings from Hongkong.

"ARIOSTO" ... via Suez 20th February.

"ANTILUCHUS" ... via Suez 1st March.

"CHARLTON HALL" ... via Suez 20th March.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer From Expected on Will leave on For

Tjilatjap ... Japan in port 28th Feb. Shanghai

Tjitaroem ... Java 23rd Feb. 1st Mar. Japan

Tjimanoeck ... Java 28th Feb.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Monthly Service Between

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Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

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Sailing on or about March 23rd.

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For Java, S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 20th February.

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## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transhipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Appear Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The s.s. SHANTUNG, left Shanghai 10th inst. Due Hongkong on the 13th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australian Line) left London

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.  
WHY LABOUR WAS DEFEATED.

Mr. John Hughes writes in the *Observer* as follows:—Mr. Tudor and Mr. Ryan have been expressing satisfaction with the results of Saturday week's polling at the Commonwealth elections. They are easily pleased. No more overwhelming defeat, with the exception of that of May, 1917, has ever been inflicted on the Federal Labour Party in its twenty years' existence.

Its bid for power at the first Federal Elections, held in 1903, resulted in a gain of fifteen seats in a Senate of thirty-six members, and of twenty-four seats in a House of Representatives of seventy-five. This position was maintained in 1906, but 1910 brought sweeping victory, Labour under Mr. Fisher's leadership, commanding substantial majorities in both Houses. The Elections of 1913 gave Labour an enormous preponderance of strength in the Senate, no fewer than thirty out of the thirty-six seats being captured, but left parties equally balanced in the Representatives. Mr. Fisher struggled on for a year; then a double dissolution—the first in the Commonwealth's history—gave him back his 1910 majority, and still further increased the Party's hold on the Senate (thirty-three seats) (out of thirty-six). Thus, within a little more than ten years Labour had advanced from being the smallest party in the Commonwealth to that of its dominant political force. Never did it appear to be more united or the prospects of the defeated Free Trade and Protectionist Coalition, under the leadership of Sir Joseph Cook, more hopeless, yet in the space of hardly more than two years its unity was destroyed, its leader (Mr. Hughes) "expelled," and its majorities in both Houses, overwhelming as they were, swept away. Mr. Hughes, thrown into the arms of the Liberals, joined forces with Sir Joseph Cook, and a new Party—the Nationalists—was formed, which, upon its appeal to the country a few months later (May, 1917), won no fewer than fifty-four seats in the House of Representatives, and turned Labour's Senate majority of thirty into a minority of six. Had there been a double dissolution—as in 1914—there is little doubt that Labour would have lost every Senate seat.

Such was the effect of the conscription issue on Labour's political fortunes. Saturday week's elections have added but six to their numbers in the Representatives (there are but twenty-seven Labourites in a House of seventy-five), and few (if any) to those in the Senate.

MR. HUGHES.

But Mr. Hughes has little cause for jubilation. True, he comes back at the head of a victorious party, but, when its composition is analysed, it will be seen that his position is a precarious one indeed. He went to the country at the head of a combination of his former political adversaries—the Liberals, numbering forty, a Farmers' Party of three, and eleven Labour men, formerly owning allegiance to the Caucus. The Liberals came back with their strength practically unimpaired, the Farmers have increased their representation to eleven, but of Mr. Hughes's thick and thin supporters only four or five are left. For all practical purposes the Farmers and the Liberals are one—the only difference between them arises from the fact that the former represent special rural interests, which, however, are not in the least likely to lead to a rapprochement with Labour. To all intents and purposes, therefore, the Coalition has ceased to exist; a strong Liberal popular with his Liberal confreres, and it is an open secret that his relations with Sir Joseph Cook are anything but amicable. Australians generally would like to see Mr. Watt (Acting-Premier during Mr. Hughes's absence in Paris) take the helm if Mr. Hughes resigns.

CAUSES OF THE DEFAUT.

What are the causes of the Labour defeat? Most Australians believe that the primary bloc of forty-five members is

easily the predominating influence in the new Parliament. Mr. Hughes is ploughing a lonely furrow, and he will have to tread very warily indeed to retain his leadership. No Australian would be surprised to learn of his early retirement and translation to the placid atmosphere of Australia House upon the expiration of Mr. Fisher's term of office next year. He is not cause of the disfavour into which it has fallen is resentment at its lukewarm attitude on the war. The fact that Labour fought conscription tooth and nail lost it no votes; national sentiment was emphatically opposed to conscription. Mr. Hughes had a good case, but he proved a bad advocate. What did, however, queer Labour's pitch was its attitude towards voluntary recruiting and its attempt to prescribe all former members of the party who (like Mr. J. C. Watson, first Labour Premier of the Commonwealth; Mr. J. S. T. McGowen, first Labour Premier of New South Wales; Mr. W. G. Spence, father of Australian trade unionism; Senator Guthrie, who "made" the Seaman's Union; Mr. Holman, and other patriots grown grey in Labour's service) dared to exercise their right of free choice and supported Mr. Hughes in his campaign. The relentless political "pogrom" carried on by the Labour Executive against such men as these shocked the nation's sense of fair play, liberty, and the vital necessities of the situation. But even more powerful reasons than these actuated the electors in administering the coup-de-grace to Labour's attempt to capture the citadel. Australians (like New Zealanders, as the result of the election conclusively shows) have long memories; they have not forgotten the ignoble part played by Labour (with Mr. Ryan as its moving spirit and prime instigator) in the notorious Perth Resolutions of June, 1918, at one of the darkest hours of the Allied cause, when, at the conference of the Australian Labour Party, held in Western Australia's capital, the Allies were advised forthwith to enter into peace pourparlers with Germany and the abolition by Australia of compulsory military training, even for home defence, found strong support.

## THE ARCHBISHOP'S INFLUENCE.

Saturday week's results should convince Mr. Ryan that Australians resent the slur of faint-heartedness at his instigation attempted to be fastened on them. They resent, too, his open alliance with the Irish hierarchy and his attempt to involve Australia in Old-World broils. Archbishop Mannix's sinister influence on the national effort to fill the gaps in the ranks of the Australian Army—so badly depleted by the offensive, of 1916-18—is his open advocacy of the doctrine that "Australia had done enough," and that there should be no further recruiting, caused the deepest indignation among Aussies, and especially amongst many thousands of Australian Roman Catholics who, like the writer, while normally

supporting the cause of Home Rule, hated the Archbishop's disloyal utterances, and his attempt to tar Australian Roman Catholics with "Irish-Australian" brush.

## THE NEW SPIRIT.

Labour's fall is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that they came into power in 1910 as the protagonists of the new spirit of Nationalism. Labour was that was responsible for the introduction of compulsory military training, for the growth of the Australian navy, for first giving the breath of life to the idea of linking East to West by means of the great Transcontinental Railway—now an accomplished fact—for breaking up the aggregation of vast estates by a graduated land tax and for a national bank. Never was greater opportunity afforded to a Party to crown a record of great achievement. The fierce, proud spirit of a young, free nation had suddenly found clamant voice and awaited a lead and a leader, but Labour turned suddenly aside, and gambled on that nation being untrue to itself and to its destinies. In Australia, as in New Zealand, Labour has had its answer. The years will bring soberer counsel, and Labour will yet retrieve the past. No Australian doubts it.

OUR NEW WORDS.  
THE NEW OXFORD DICTIONARY.

No dictionary, Professor W. P. Ker reminded us the other day, can keep up with the language, for new words spring up the day after the sheets have been passed for the press. A great number of words were brought into use during the war, and English philologists have been considering for some time the question of their inclusion in the dictionaries.

The Oxford English Dictionary has already taken up a clearly-defined attitude with regard to them. "In the new 'S' section, for example, you will find such words as 'strafe' and 'stunt,'" Mr. R. W. Chapman, assistant-secretary to the delegates of the Oxford University Press, said, in an interview at Oxford with a representative of the *Observer*. "Strafe," the Dictionary records, comes from the German phrase, "Gott strafe England," which was a common salutation in Germany in 1914 and the following years, and it was used (originally by British soldiers in the war against Germany) in the various senses suggested by its origin: to punish, to damage, to attack fiercely, heap imprecations on."

The word "stunt," of doubtful etymology, is traced to the slang of American college athletics, and is defined as "a prescribed item in an athletic competition or display; an event undertaken as a defiance in response to a challenge; an act which is striking for the skill, strength, or the like, required to do it; a feat."

## WHICH WORDS WILL SURVIVE?

In the "U" section of the Oxford dictionary, the earlier part of which is now in type, "U-boat" is given and defined as a submarine. "Ump teen," on the other hand, which is vague in significance, has no literary standing, and is unlikely to survive, is omitted. Only a small proportion of the words coined during the war are likely, it is thought, to live. "Camouflage" will almost certainly be amongst them but probably not "brasshat."

When the "R" volume of the Dictionary was published there was some discussion because of the omission of the word "Rand," which was being much used in the newspapers at the time. But the decision of the editors has been justified, for the term, which never had more than a local significance, is now rarely, if ever, employed.

"Khaki," a word of Urdu origin, signifying dust, is recorded in the "K" section of the Dictionary, its use in this country to describe dust-coloured material being traced back fifty years or more. Its popular use during the Boer War is recalled, as well as its half-forgotten political form, at that time, in such phrases as "voting khaki," "khaki election," and "khaki policy."

## A "GHOST WORD."

"The editors and staff," Mr. Chapman said, "always go to the root of the matter in exploring the history and use of words, and are never content to take for granted accepted etymologies or stories about the origin of words, which very often prove on examination to be legendary. The Oxford Dictionary was the first to discover that the word 'syllabus' ought never to have been in the language.

"Syllabus" is what is called a ghost word, being an error in the manuscript of Cicero's letters for "sittybas," a Greek word meaning a tag or label. Another illustration of the way in which the work of the Dictionary is of unique value is found in the article on the word "Syllogism," which represents a great deal of first-hand research, and gives for the first time the whole history of syllogism in modern logic."

## NEARING THE END.

The Dictionary, which is a treasury of the whole history of the English language, from the earliest times until about 1900 or later, will probably be completed in about three years. The collection of the materials which are used in its preparation began in 1857 with the appointment by the Philological Society in London of

a committee for the collection of words unregistered in existing dictionaries. The "A" section, edited by the late Sir James Murray, was published in 1918. This was before the word "appendicitis" was born.

Nine of the ten volumes are now complete, and with the portions of the tenth volume already published, carry the vocabulary without a break from "A" to "Thyze." "V" is completed, and only one section of it remains to be published. Most of "U" is practically ready for the printer, and the part is in type. "X" and the beginning of "W" and "Y" are also in type.

Forage & Indian Supplies, 26th February, 1920. Meat & General Supplies "A" 27th February, 1920. General Supplies "B" 1st March, 1920. Barrack Services, 2nd March, 1920. Transport Services, 4th March, 1920. Hospital Supplies, 5th March, 1920. Fuel & Washing, 6th March, 1920.

Tender Forms and any necessary information may be obtained at the above office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily.

Tenders will not be entertained unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith.

The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

## WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

Sealed tenders will be received at Headquarters Offices, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock noon on the dates stated for the undermentioned services for a period of twelve months from 1st April, 1920.

Forage & Indian Supplies,

Meat & General Supplies "A"

General Supplies "B" 1st

March, 1920.

Barrack Services, 2nd March,

1920.

Transport Services, 4th March,

1920.

Hospital Supplies, 5th March,

1920.

Fuel & Washing, 6th March,

1920.

Tender Forms and any necessary information may be obtained at the above office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily.

Tenders will not be entertained unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith.

The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THEATRE ROYAL

## LORD DUNSDANY'S

## THE GODS OF THE MOUNTAIN

## THE TENTS OF THE ARABS

will be presented by

THE STUDENTS OF THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY UNION

at the

## THEATRE ROYAL

on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th at 5.30 p.m.

Under the Distinguished Patronage

of

H. E. The Governor

H. E. Major General Ventris

H. E. The Commodore

Children - half price.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S as usual.

N.B.—Students from Local Schools can obtain special

Tickets from the Registrar of the Hongkong University. Price \$1.00.

## BENEFIT.

In Aid of the WIDOW of the late WARDER SPEED.

## COMIC FANCY DRESS FOOTBALL MATCH

will be played

ON THE

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB'S GROUND

ON

FRIDAY, February 20th, 1920,

Kick Off at 3.30 p.m.

Admission to Grand Stand \$1.00.

A collection will be taken for the WIDOW of the late WARDER SPEED.

By kind permission of Col. Wyndham and Officers of the Wiltshire Regt. The Band of the Wiltshire Regt. will be in attendance.

## G. R. R. NOTICE.

## NAVY CONTRACTS 1920-1921.

Sealed Tenders, in duplicate, for the supply of the undermentioned Stores for H.M. Naval Service at Hongkong during the period 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921 will be received by the COMMODORE, H.M. Naval Yard, Shaukiwan Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Fresh Beef and Vegetables.

Frozen Meat.

Soft Bread.

Biscuit.

Rice.

Sugar.

Forms of Tender and any necessary information may be obtained on application to the VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Depot, Kowloon.

The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved.

H. M. NAVAL DEPOT, Kowloon, 11th February, 1920.

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday the 28th day of February 1920, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1919.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday the 16th February, to Saturday 28th February 1920, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1920.

HOWE

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE  
A LARGE VARIETY IN STOCK.  
MUSTARD & CO. Tel. No. 1186.

SCALES

## POLITICS AND PERSONS.

## REPUTATIONS OF THE PAST SESSION.

The Observer's Parliamentary correspondent writes:—

As one looks back upon the Session in perspective some salient features emerge. The predominance of the Coalition, if not unchallenged has been at least unshaken. It is still a Coalition, but the move towards formation of a Central Party strengthens. Much depends on Mr. Lloyd George. His personality is its chief link. His genius is the chief hope both for the formulation of a central policy and for winning it the support of the country. But he was no party machine. Unless he makes a fight for the control of the Liberal Party, which he has not yet attempted, he will have to rely on the Tory machine, in which case all he would achieve would be a fusion of the Liberal Coalitionists with the Tory Party, such as Mr. Chamberlain achieved with his Liberal Unionists after 1886. Events will move rapidly next session towards a decision.

Throughout the session Mr. Lloyd George has swayed the House as never before. There has been some criticism of his absence from the House except on great occasions, but this criticism ignores the duties outside the House which he has been compelled to undertake in respect of Peace negotiations, of international relation, of arbitration in Labour Disputes, of continuous consultation with regard to Ireland, and of the day-to-day devising and development of policy to meet a hundred unprecedented situations for which the old programmes and formulas provide no solution. In recent times the House of Commons has had experience of Prime Ministers who, being peers, could never address the Commons at all. Mr. Lloyd George, while leaving the actual conduct of business to Mr. Bonar Law, has intervened in the big issues on a number of memorable occasions. His dash back from Paris to rout his critics with regard to indemnities, his introduction and defence of the Peace Treaty, his manoeuvres with regard to Russia, and his rendering of the "economic" pessimists were not mere rhetoric, but deliberate acts shaping policy and leading opinion. The whole Empire leans on him as it has never leaned on any other man. He has need of a giant's strength.

Mr. Bonar Law, while he has not aspired to bend the bow of Achilles, has led the House with rare judgment and courage. Although occasionally threatened with mutiny in his own party, he has retained his command, and has won the respect and confidence of all other sections of the House, even the most hostile. The most extreme member of the Labour Party pays tribute to his skill, his courtesy, and his straightforward dealing, and acknowledges, reluctantly, his influence. His ingenuous frankness has disarmed opponents and his persuasive logic has overcome preconceived prejudice on many critical occasions, as, for example, his interventions with regard to coal, the unemployment dole, Premium Bonds, the Transport Bill, the Aliens Bill, and Finance. His alliance with the Prime Minister has been a singularly happy one.

Mr. Churchill has regained the ascendancy which he had lost for a time in the late Parliament. His oratorical armament is most formidable and out-ranges any other, with the exception of the Prime Minister's. Time and again a carefully

planned attack has melted away before his barrage. "On the Military Service Act, on the Army Estimates, on Demobilisation, on Russia, and on episodes like the "strike-breaking" circular, the O'Donnell Court Martial, and the Douglas-Pennant case, he rounded on his critics with such an easy air of mastery, with such an assured grasp of his subject, with such raillery, and with such urbanity, that they were like Beckett in the hands of Carpenter. He has matured and mellowed in style. But he does not yet display the same powers of leadership as Mr. Lloyd George. He does not attach to himself a band of personal adherents. He is an isolated figure, a champion rather than a general.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has recovered much of the ground which he undeservingly lost owing to his technical responsibility for administrative failures in Mesopotamia. Three other Ministers have conspicuously improved their positions. Sir Laming Worthington Evans' success as Minister of Pensions has earned for him an excellent chance of succeeding to the Chancellorship. The manner in which Mr. Montagu has shaped the policy of the Government of India Bill has marked him out as a big man—big in intellect, big in imagination and big in his enthusiasm for Democracy. Sir Robert Horne, if he has not found a solution for Labour problems, has at any rate kept the peace under most arduous conditions. On the other hand, the Geddes brothers have not been an unqualified success. Sir Auckland has a first-class brain, but after repeated experiences the House has made up its mind that he is academic, and it is hardly in a mood to do him justice. Sir Eric is much less nimble and lacks his brother's power of speech. He is a director at a shareholders' meeting rather than a politician. But the portcullis is beating the bars. He has applied himself doggedly to his task, and he is becoming more at home in his novel surroundings.

The Government has had the field practically to itself. Sir Donald Maclean, the titular leader of the remnant of Anti-Coalition Liberals, has played his part with a high respect for the dignified traditions of Parliamentary leadership, and he has won universal goodwill. But it has mostly been play-acting. He speaks like the presumptive head of an alternative Government, but he has never had any real force behind him. His little group of twenty-two is hopelessly divided, and Mr. Hogge, who, to his embarrassment, insisted on being one of his Whips, has lost few opportunities of challenging his leadership. Mr. Hogge ostentatiously refused to associate himself with his leader in the formal courtesy of welcoming the Prime Minister back from the Peace Negotiations, and gave a dangerous expression to resentment at his refusal to commit himself to the principle of a Capital Levy. At the Birmingham meeting of the National Liberal Federation, assisted by Mr. Pringle, he organised a revolt against "the old guard" and in the current number of the "Contemporary Review" he inveighs against Sir Donald as more reactionary even than Mr. Asquith. Commander Kenworthy is proving himself an apt pupil of Mr. Horne, and Major Birrell has donned the Coalition colours to throw in his lot with them.

Labour has regained the ascendancy which it had lost for a time in the late Parliament. His oratorical armament is most formidable and out-ranges any other, with the exception of the Prime Minister's. Time and again a carefully

meeting of the party to be held, loses its opportunities before it can make up its mind. The rank and file of the party show little interest in questions of general national policy and attend only when some trade interest is at stake. Their best show, for example, has been made in the frequent debates on coal.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

## THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

From Kowloon, Oriental Hotel, from Shanghai.

Sasons (3), from Yokohama.

Keeshing, from Amoy.

Kaineun, from Kobe.

Yuefatsing, from Shanghai.

Musen, from Tokio.

Stone, Grand Hotel, from Shanghai.

Lishe, No. 19, Ground West Point Fourth Street, from Nagasaki.

Express, Banyei Maru, Anchoring, from Kobe.

S.S. Yabikoman at Mitsubishi Shoji Branch, from Kobe.

Tungsingcheung Virgyensee Road 66, from Shanghai.

Putki, from Kobe.

Masunasu, from Shimoneseki.

Chungmungouye, 42 Connaught Road, from Shanghai.

Singlee, from Kobe.

Kwangtaih Next of Sincereco, from Shanghai.

Kwarchihsing, from Amoy.

Nelung, from Yokohama.

Sally Fox, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Wingtungchong, from Shanghai.

T. KRING, Superintendent, Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1920.

## EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA &amp; CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Archimede, from Paris.

Bridges, Astor Hotel, from Eastbourne.

Chivegol, from San Francisco.

Clark, c/o Manager Divoto, (2) from London.

Gen Burgess, from Orlando, Florida.

Griggs (2), American Consul, from New York.

Hongkong Motorco, from New York.

Horpick, from Chiasso.

H. Tennant, Care American Consul, Boston.

Loomis (2) American Consulate from New York.

Magid Khan Front Wharf, from San Francisco.

Martin, passenger s.s. Montragle, from Vancouver, from Delin.

M. B. Tyles, Hongkong Hotel, from Singapore.

Racine, from Paris.

Redfield, American Consul, from Berkeley, Cal.

D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent, Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1920.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

D/T ..... 5/6  
Demand ..... 5/6 1/2  
30 d/s ..... 5/6 1/2  
60 d/s ..... 5/6 1/2  
4 m/s ..... 5/6 1/2  
T/T Shanghai ..... Nom.  
T/T Singapore ..... 235 1/2  
T/T Japan ..... 190  
T/T India ..... 200  
Demand, India ..... 200  
T/T San Francisco & New York ..... 92 1/2  
Lishe, No. 19, Ground West Point Fourth Street, from Nagasaki.

T/T Java ..... 240  
T/T Marks ..... Nom.  
T/T Francs ..... 13 30  
Demand, Paris ..... —

## BUYING.

4 m/s, L/C ..... 5/8 1/4  
4 m/s, D/P ..... 5/8 1/4  
6 m/s, L/C ..... 5/9  
30 d/s, Sydney and Melbourne ..... 5/9 1/4

30 d/s, San Francisco & New York ..... 94 1/4  
4 m/s, Marks ..... Nom.  
4 m/s, Francs ..... 13 80  
6 m/s, Francs ..... 13 95  
Demand, Germany ..... Demand, New York 92 1/2  
T/T Bombay ..... 200  
Demand, Bombay ..... —  
T/T Calcutta ..... 200  
Demand, Calcutta ..... —  
Demand, Manila ..... 188 1/2  
Demand, Singapore ..... 235 1/2  
On Haiphong ..... Nom.  
On Saigon ..... Nom.  
On Bangkok ..... Nom.  
Sovereign ..... 3 60 Nom.  
Gold leaf per Tael ..... 29 80  
Bar Silver, ready ..... 82  
forward ..... 78 1/2

1920

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:  
Hongkong, 50 cent pieces ..... \$8 pm.  
" 10 " ..... \$12 pm.  
" 5 " ..... \$67 pm.  
Canton coins ..... \$6 pm.

## TIDE TABLE.

16th to 22nd Feb. 1920.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong
	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 16	3 59	4 1	1 55	1 8
Tues. 17	9 16	4 2	2 23	3 1
Wed. 18	9 33	4 4	2 30	3 1
Thur. 19	9 50	4 7	2 30	2 8
Fri. 20	9 57	5 0	2 50	3 0
Sat. 21	10 14	5 2	2 45	2 5
Sun. 22	10 51	5 5	3 30	3 2
	11 6	6 2	4 45	5 1

" morning, " afternoon.



## THEATRE.

## HONGKONG.

## ROYAL.

## UNITED SERVICES VARIETY CONCERT PARTY.

## A GRAND CONCERT

in Aid of the Widow of the late Warder Speed.

Under the distinguished Patronage of

H. E. the Governor Sir R. E. STUBBS, K.C.M.G.

The Admiral Sir A. M. DUFF, K.C.B.

Major General F. VENTRIS, C.B.

Hon. Dr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE.

Will be held on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1920,

at 9 p.m. sharp.

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

## NOW READY.

1920

## HONGKONG DIRECTORY, DIARY AND BLOTTER

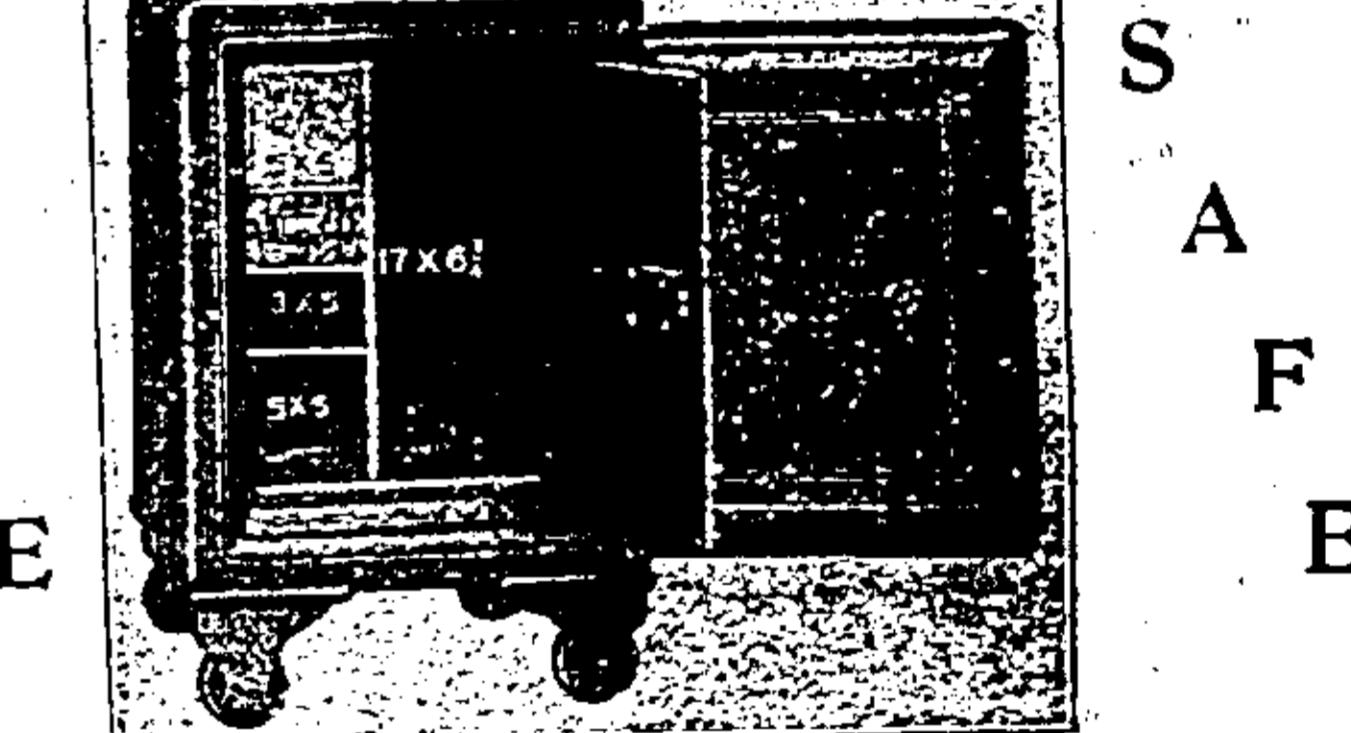
PRICE ... \$3.00

FROM

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

3, Wyndham Street.

Tel. 440.



Defy Burglars and protect your valuables

Stock Just Arrived

Sole Agents.

UNION ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

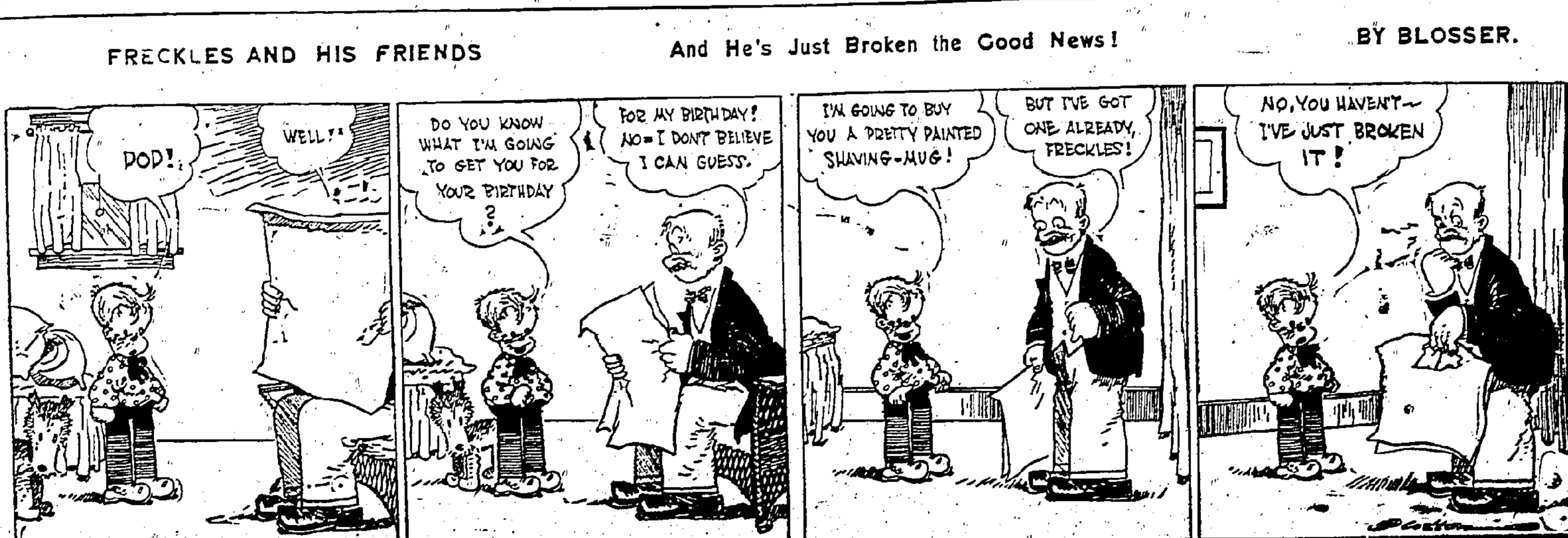
13 Chater Road

Buy a NEW Pair of Boots for the Season

SINCERE'S

BY BLOSSER.

And He's Just Broken the Good News!



## TO-DAY'S PICTURES.

## SOME OF THE "WANTED" WAR CRIMINALS.



The Ex-Crown Prince.



The Ex-Kaiser.



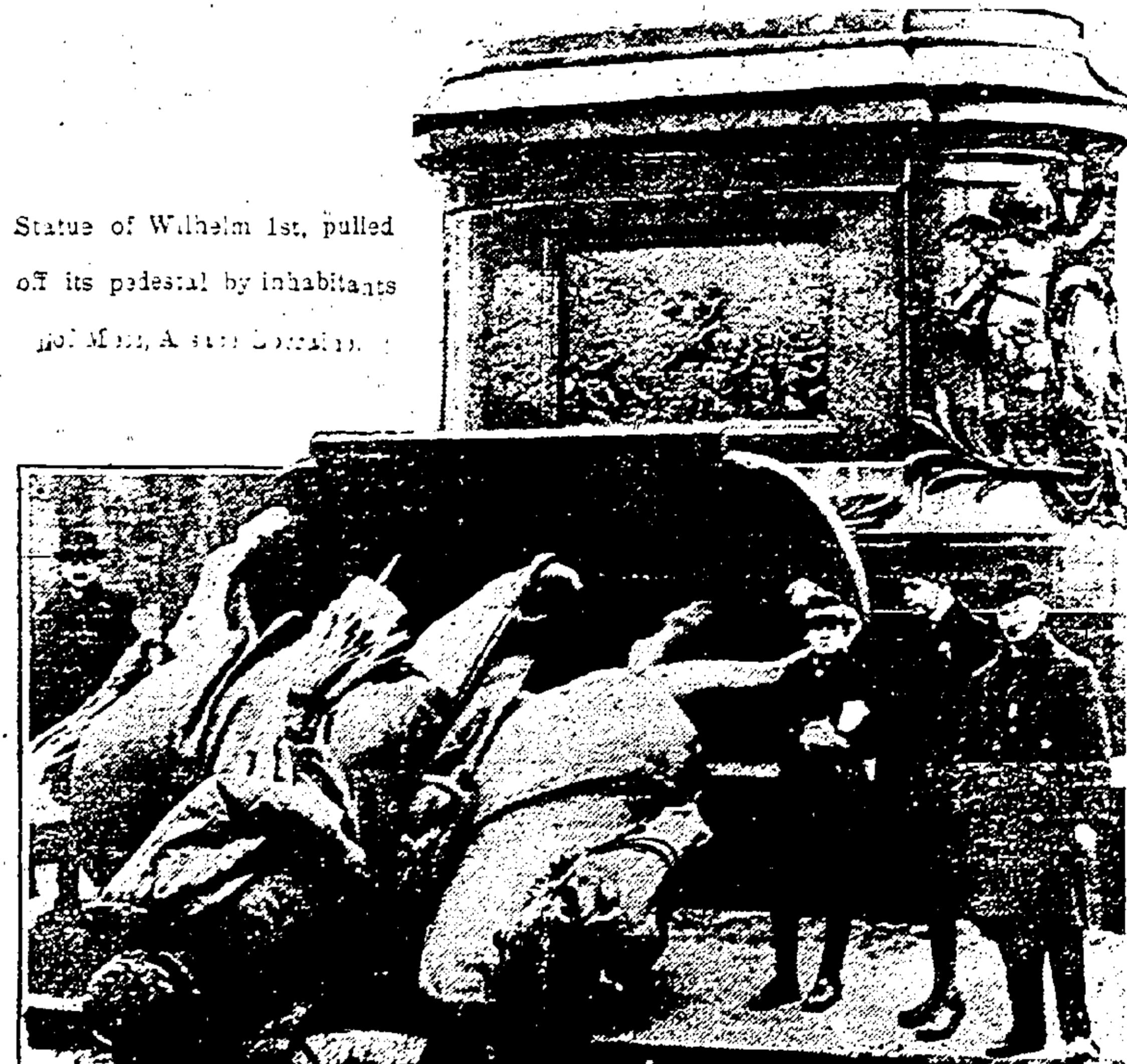
Von Hindenburg.



Von Ludendorff.



Enver Pasha.



Statue of Wilhelm I, pulled off its pedestal by inhabitants of Berlin.



Mr. James W. Gerard, former U.S. Ambassador to Germany, who glaringly exposed many of the horrors of the German Prison Camps.

## DINGS OF THE DUFFS



## A Pleasant Evening?

BY ALLMAN.



## NOTICES.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

## THE STEAMSHIPS:

## "VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 4th March, 1920, to—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

## Wireless Telegraphy

For freight and passage apply to:

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents:

## HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

Sailings.—To Canton daily at 6 a.m. (Sundays excepted), and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 6 a.m. (Sunday excepted) and 3 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 9 a.m. (Saturday at 2 p.m.)

From Macao—Daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays at 1 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the City's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. T. &amp; S. Shaking Agents, Hongkong.

## WATERHOUSE LINE

## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers

For

## SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama

## "MAQUAN" Late Feb.

## "WEST IVAN" Late March

Further sailings to be announced later.

Thru B.L. is used to all Overland Commerce in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to

## FRANK WATERHOUSE &amp; CO.

Temporary Office Bank-Line Ltd. King's Building.

## ? ARE YOU SATISFIED THAT—

1. The Furniture you do will stand the Winter season and will not crack or "Change."
2. The price charged is as it should be.
3. Your Furniture gives you sterling service.
4. Durability and all make economy are ascertained.

## MAKE SURE AND ORDER FROM US.

Our Furniture comes with its ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE

## Tel. 654 HOP CHEONG 55, Queen's Rd. Central.

High-class complete Home Furnishers, General Upholsterers, Houses, Palaces, etc., etc.

## LA FAVORITE

LATEST PARISIEN CREATIONS  
EVENING DRESSES, AFTERNOON  
GOWNS, SMART COSTUMES &  
SPORTING APPAREL.

## LA FAVORITE

9 Beaconsfield Arcade.

## ALLENBURY'S BYNIN PREPARATIONS.

BYNIN' AMARA,

BYNO-GLYCERCOPHOSPHATES,

BYNO-HYPOPHOSPHITES,

BYNO-PHOSPHATES,

ARE JUST TO HAND.

## THE PHARMACY, 22, Queen's Road, Central.

Tel. 345.

## JUST ARRIVED

A Large Quantity of  
FILET, CROCHET, & other kinds of Hand-made  
Laces. Swatow Drawn-thread Work, Embroideries.  
Underwear & other Fancy Goods for Ladies.Best Quality. Latest Designs. Reasonable Prices.  
Inspection cordially invited.SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,  
Tel No. 860, 14, Des Vieux Road, Central.

## NOTICE.

Yorkshire =  
Insurance Co.,  
Limited.

## ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS  
for the above Company are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
against FIRE at Current Rates.SHEWAN, TOME & CO.  
AGENTS.

## BANKS.

## THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:  
No. 2, Queen's Road Central,  
HONGKONG.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$ 2,000,000.

RESERVE FUND ... \$ 500,000.

DIRECTORS:

Mr. Fong Wai Ting, Chairman.  
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,  
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,  
Mr. Fung Ping Star, Mr. Wong Yinn Teng,  
Mr. P. K. Kuk, Mr. Chan Ching Shek,  
Mr. Ng Ching Luk.Chief Manager, Ken Tong Po, Esq.  
Asst. Manager, Li Te Fong, Esq.Every description of Banking and Exchange  
business is transacted. Loans granted on  
approved securities.Interest allowed on Current Deposit  
Account at the rate of Two per cent. per  
Year and on Fixed Deposits at the  
following rates:For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum  
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum  
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annumKAN TONG PO,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 13th, 1920.

## IMRODA

Obras Instant R.

The water that you buy

is the water that you drink

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,  
NASAL CATARRH, &  
ORDINARY CURE.

The cure for all these

ailments is the same

IMPRODA

CURE FOR ASTHMA

CONSIGNEES.

## STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON INC.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"WEST JENA"

Having arrived, from Seattle

via ports, on February 10th 1920,

consignees are hereby notified

that their cargo is being landed

at their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra-hazardous godowns

of the Hongkong &amp; Kowloon

Wharf &amp; Godown Co., Ltd.

Kowloon, and stored at con-

signees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must pro-

duce an Import Permit signed

by the Superintendent of Imports

&amp; Exports, Hongkong, before

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed.

All broken, chafed and dam-

aged cargo is to be left in the

Godowns where it will be

examined at 10 a.m. on February

17th, 1920, by the Company's

surveys, Messrs. Carmichael &amp;

Clarke.

All claims must be presented

within thirty days of the steam-

er's arrival here, after which they

cannot be recognized. No claims

will be recognized after the goods

have left the Godowns, and cargo

undelivered on and after Feb

17th, 1920, will be subject to

rent.

No fire Insurance, whatever

will be effected.

Consignees are requested to

send in their Bills of Lading for

countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON, INC.

Agents.

1st floor, Powell's Building,

12, Des Vieux Road, Ct.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1920.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in

Reservoirs on February 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER

WORKS LEVEL.

Total ... 1,100,000

Ground water ... 1,000,000

Overhead ... 100,000

Total ... 1,100,000

Consumption ... 1,000,000

Ground water ... 900,000

Overhead ... 100,000

Total ... 1,000,000

Consumption ... 900,000

Ground water ... 800,000

Overhead ... 100,000

Total ... 900,000

Consumption ... 800,000

Ground water ... 700,000

Overhead ... 100,000

Total ... 800,000

Consumption ... 700,000

Ground water ... 600,000

Overhead ... 100,000

Total ... 700,000

Consumption ... 600,000

Ground water ... 500,000

Overhead ... 100,000

Total ... 600,000

Consumption ... 500,000

Ground water ... 400,000

Overhead ... 100,000

Total ... 500,000

Consumption ... 400,000

Ground water ... 300,000

Overhead ... 100,000

Total ... 400,000

Consumption ... 300,000

Ground water ... 200,000

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Total ... 300,000

Consumption ... 200,000

Ground water ... 100,000

Overhead ... 100,000

Total ... 200,000

Consumption ... 100,000

Ground water ... 100,000

Overhead ... 100,000

Total ... 100,000

Consumption ... 100,000

Ground water ... 100,000

Overhead ... 100,000

Total ... 100,000

Consumption ... 100,000

## NOTICES.

# “Embassy”

## Virginia Cigarettes

### Finest Quality

Not kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturers to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.



This advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

## POST OFFICE.

The insured parcel post service to the province of Szechuan is suspended until further notice.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAIRS.

Straits—Per KAGA M., 18th Feb. Europe—via Nagapatan—Per YATSHING, 19th Feb. Manila and Australia—Per TANGO M., 20th Feb. Bombay—Per SAIKAI M., 27th Feb.

## OUTWARD MAIRS.

## TO-MORROW.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 17th Feb., 8.15 a.m. Shanghai and North China—Per SHANTUNG, 17th Feb., 10 a.m. Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi. Egypt & EUROPE VIA MARSELLÉS—Per EL PENOR, 17th Feb., Reg. 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 16th Feb., at 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 17th Feb., 11 a.m. Bangkok—Per CHILDAR, 17th Feb., 2 p.m. Macao—Per CHUNCHOW, 17th Feb., 4.15 p.m. Hoihow & Haiphong—Per LOK SANG, 17th Feb., 5 p.m. WEDNESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY. Macao—Per SUI TAI, 18th Feb., 8.15 a.m.

## SHIPPING.

## VESSELS ARRIVED.

From Singapore the GLEN-FALLOCK, brought yesterday 850 tons of general merchandise.

Mooring, A. 6.

The DILWARA, (Capt. T. P. Babb) arrived yesterday from Shanghai with 753 tons—Mooring, A. 2.

Cargo to the extent of 1,781 tons was consigned here yesterday by the HANGCHOW, from Haiphong—Mooring, C. 18.

The ARATOON APCAR, from Calcutta brought yesterday 1,219 tons for Hongkong and 5,575 tons of through cargo—Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.

The s.s. CHILDAR, from Bangkok arrived on Saturday afternoon with 700 tons for Hongkong—Mooring, C. 33.

The AFRICA M., came yesterday morning from Tacoma with 410 tons of cigars and hemp, 478 tons of cocoanut oil and 646 tons of merchandise. She belongs to the O. S. K. fleet.

The LUCHOW, from Bangkok, brought 1,200 tons of cargo for Hongkong—Mooring, C. 43.

The NAGOYA, arrived this morning from Yokohama with 1,600 tons of cargo—Mooring, A. 21.

The EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, this morning brought 550 tons of merchandise for Hongkong from Vancouver. She carried 151 first class 60 second class and 519 third class passengers—Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.

The SINKIANG, from Shanghai brought 1,500 tons—Mooring, B. 7.

Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Sydney—Per AKI MARU, 18th Feb., Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Macao—Per CHUNCHOW, 18th Feb., 4.15 p.m.

Tientsin—Per CHEONGSHING, 18th Feb., 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY. Macao—Per SUI TAI, 19th Feb., 8.15 a.m.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

From Singapore the GLEN-FALLOCK, brought yesterday 850 tons of general merchandise.

Mooring, A. 6.

The DILWARA, (Capt. T. P. Babb) arrived yesterday from Shanghai with 753 tons—Mooring, A. 2.

Cargo to the extent of 1,781 tons was consigned here yesterday by the HANGCHOW, from Haiphong—Mooring, C. 18.

The ARATOON APCAR, from Calcutta brought yesterday 1,219 tons for Hongkong and 5,575 tons of through cargo—Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.

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THURSDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY. Macao—Per SUI TAI, 19th Feb., 8.15 a.m.

## TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

## OFFICIAL PRICES

## Banks.

H.K. & S. Banks	n.	\$500
Marine Insurances	n.	380
Cantons	n.	160
North Chinas	n.	170
Unions	s.	260
Yangtzees	n.	19
Far Easterns	n.	260

## Fire Insurances.

China Fires	n.	138
H. K. Fires	n.	300

## Shipping.

Douglas	s.	89
H.K. Steamboats	s.	21
Indos (Pref.)	n.	20
Indos (Def.)	n.	205
Shells	s. & sa.	260
Ferries	s.	29

## Refineries.

Sugars	n.	201
Maisbons	cum div. s. 47	—

## Mining.

Kailans	s.	140
Langats	n.	14
Shanghai Loans	n.	14
Shai Explorations	n.	—

## Raubs.

Raubs	n.	1
Tronohs	n.	40
Ural Caspians	n.	30

## Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &amp;c.

H.K. Wharves	b.	81
K. Docks	s.	146
Shai Docks	n.	105
N. Engineering	n.	23

## Lands, Hotel, &amp; Buildings.

Centrals	s.	107
H.K. Hotels	n.	115
L. Invest	n.	109
H. Phryes Est.	n.	712
K. Loon Lands	n.	50
L. Reclamation	n.	133
West Points	n.	58

## Cotton Mills.

Wkor	n.	460
Kung Yiks	n.	42
Lau Kung Mows	n.	400
Orientals	n.	290
Shai Cottons	n.	315
Yangtzepeos	n.	314

## Miscellaneous.

Cements	b.	6.40
China Borneos	n.	17
Do. Light old sa.	7	new b. 5
China Providents	b.	7.70
Do. 20	s. 22	—
Dairy Farms	n.	88
Electrics H. K.	n.	34
Electrics Macao	n.	27
Hongkong Ropes	s.	7
Hk. Tramways	s.	7
Peak Trams, old	s.	80 cts.
Do. new	b.	31/2
Steam Laundries	b.	10
Steel Foundries	b.	10
Water-boats	b.	51/2
Watsons	n.	12
Wm. Powells	b.	27/2
Wisemans	b.	—

## Hongkong, Feb. 16, 1920.

## NOTICE.



## MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)  
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES ON  
OSHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIWADE,  
ICHIHOTANI, NOJO, NAMAZU, SATO,  
SHINHEW, KANADA, KAMAMADA, SIBA  
AND OYABE.

## Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.  
BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:  
—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,  
WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE,  
OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,  
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,  
MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK,  
PEKING, TIENTSIN, Dairen,  
TSINGTAO, TSINANFU, HANKEW,  
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON,  
MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA,  
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & SEATTLE.

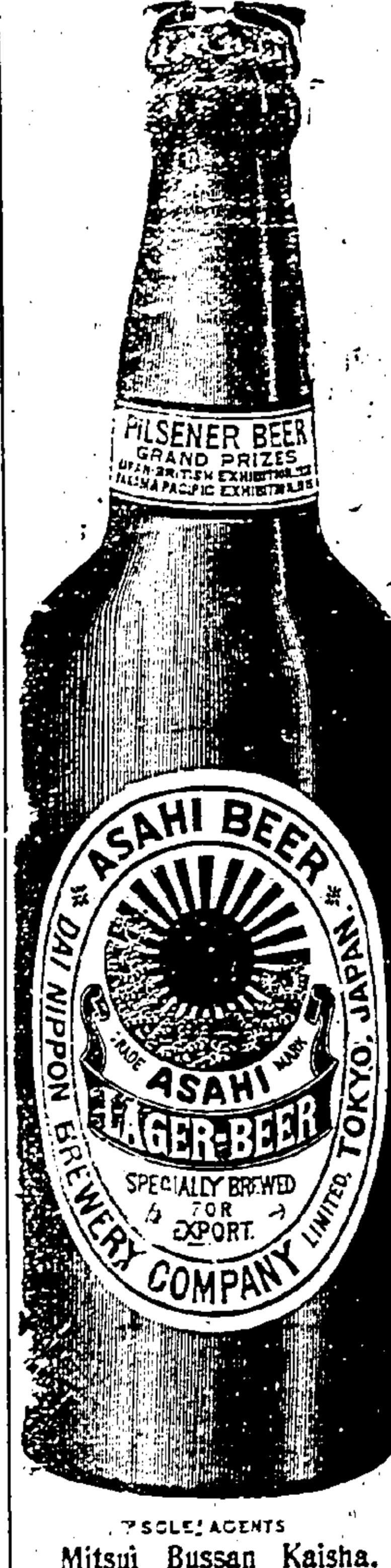
Cable Address—“IWASANISAI”  
Codes—Al. A.B.C. 5TH ED.,  
Western Union and Bentley.

AGENCY FOR THE MITSUBISHI  
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE  
CO.

THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE  
INSURANCE CO.

For Particulars Apply to:  
S. SAYEKI, Manager,  
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

## ASAHI BEER



## HOTELS.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## THE VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!  
at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

CRIGHTON HALE  
AND  
GLADYS HULETTE  
IN  
“ANNEXING BILL.”  
HAROLD LLOYD  
IN  
“NEVER TOUCHED ME.”

## THE CORONET

TEL NO. 1743.

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

“LORD JOHN'S JOURNAL”  
CHRISTY & LUKE COMEDIES.

## BRITISH GAZETTE.

TO-NIGHT at 7.15 p.m.

“THE CIRCUS KING”  
Episodes 3 & 4 in 4 parts  
& Robin Comedy.

Usual Prices. Booking at the Theatre.

## HOTELS.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

## OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,  
HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

## EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliff, England and  
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

## THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.